

FINE

CLOTHING!

FINE

We are showing a Great and Beautiful Range of Suits in Sac and 4-button Cutaway :

25 SUITS EACH

Dark Fine English Whip Cord, - \$18

Grey Check, best Canadian - 15

Dark Tweed, bound - \$12 50.

Dark Grey (one of our best - \$16

Fancy, large Check - 14

25 SUITS EACH

Dark Grey and Brown (double and twisted wear for years) - \$10 00 -

Odd sizes and patterns, all wool from - 5 00 up -

All wool, assorted patterns - \$7 to \$9

Black worsted (plain and fancy binding and without) \$12 to \$22 50

Boys' Suits, all sizes and styles, in Brown and Black Worsted, all wool. Tweeds and Corduroy. Overcoats, best lines in Satin lining, equal to best custom made garments, also with Fur Collars. Ulsters with and without shoulder capes.

Boys' Overcoats, very handsome styles and made of the newest patterns and best wearing materials.

PEA JACKETS for Men and Boys, nobby and natty styles.

PANTS :—A great range, cheap goods for every day wear, or fine fabrics well cut and stylish designs for the professional or business man.

We carry the Largest Stock of Clothes in the Province. We have the most Stylish Goods. We can fit any Man or Boy, unless he is deformed. In our immense stock we have a variety of garments such as the long and short Sac, the full and narrow chested, the long and short arm, etc. We also employ a Tailor and make alterations free of charge, thus enabling us to fit any figure, either fat or lean. We're going to make a statement here but we're prepared to prove it—that we can for \$15 give you as good a fit in a suit made of as good material as a Merchant Tailor will charge you \$30 for. Try us, it won't cost you anything to look through our Stock, and if you want anything in the Clothing line we are sure to suit you.

Yours, on Rock Bottom Prices and Good Fits,

PAISLEY, MILLER & CARSCADEN.

LEGAL.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
Russet Avenue, Brandon.
Household and improved farm property,
J. A. Henderson, H. R. Henderson.

MEDICAL.

DR. SPENCER,
M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., F.R.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Member of the College of Physicians and
Surgeons, Quebec and Montreal.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
NORTH-WEST, NEXT THE SCHOOL HOUSE,
BRANDON.

DR. L. M. MORE,
GRANITIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER,
Resides at Front Entrance, 1000, M.C.P.
and 1000, Ontario and Manitoba.
Office Residence, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000,
1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000.

DENTAL.

S. W. MINNES, D.D.S.,
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College,
and F. E. DOERING, DENTIST,
1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000,
1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000.



John Dickson, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000,
1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000.

ARTIFICIALS ADMINISTERED FOR
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH

Auction Sale!

—AT THE—
BRANDON REPOSITORY,
Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1888,
Horses, Horned Stocks, Pigs,
Poultry, Rolling Stock and
implements of every
description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday
of every month.
Some of the best Farms in the neighborhood
for Sale, cheap, and on reasonable terms.
CHAS. FILLING, Auctioneer.

GO TO CHUBB'S

Occidental Restaurant!

HEADQUARTERS

FOR GOOD

OYSTERS.

We are the sole agents of this district for Geo.
F. Chubb's celebrated Baltimore Oyster and can
do delivery competition in Quality and Price.
Wholesale and Retail.

PIPES.

Our line of Pipes is now complete and we
will be found to have the largest stock west of
Winnipeg. 20 per cent. lower than the usual
prices asked in the city.

TOBACCOES.

In Tobaccos we have all the leading
brands in Chewing and Smoking, Cut and
Plug. 20 per cent. discount on all purchases
of one dollar and over.

CIGARS.

We have the largest and best stock of Do-
mestic and Imported Cigars in the City, and
in which we will not be undersold.

Confectionery, Candies, Fruit, Meats and Groceries.

Served in the best style. Everything Fresh.

P.S.—TO THE LADIES—We have the only
Ladies' Oyster Parlor in the City with a pri-
vate entrance from the front street.

—GIVE US A CALL—

MRS. E. CHUBB,

Occidental Restaurant,
10th Street, South Front.



Tenders for a Permit to Cut Timber
on Dominion Lands in the Pro-
vince of Manitoba.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Acting
Deputy Minister of the Interior, and marked
"Tender for a permit to cut timber," will be received
at the Department until noon, on Monday the
20th day of November, next, for a permit to cut
timber on Section 36, Township 1, Range 21, section
the first meridian. The conditions under which a
permit will be issued may be obtained at the Depart-
ment or at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg.
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted
cheque, payable to the order of the Acting Deputy
Minister of the Interior, for the amount of the bonds
which the applicant is prepared to pay for the per-
mit.

JOHN R. HALL,
Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior.
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 17th October, 1888.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster
General will be received at Ottawa, until noon,
Friday, 20th November next, for the conveyance of
His Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four
years, over each of the following routes, from the
first of January next:—

Brandon and Winnipeg—Three times per week,
computed distance, five eighty-eight of a
mile.
Brandon and Pelly—Once per week; com-
puted distance, 25 miles.
Brandon and Rapid City—Six times per week;
computed distance, 20 miles.
Brandon and Muskegon Creek—Once per week;
computed distance, 45 miles.
Brandon and St. Mary's—Once per week; com-
puted distance, 25 miles.
Brandon and Wapella—Once per week; com-
puted distance, 10 miles.
Fort McLeod and New Oxley—Once per week;
computed distance, 25 miles.
Gravel Station and Viola Dale—Once per week;
computed distance, 45 miles.
Kinistone and Buchanan—Fortnightly; computed
distance, 25 miles.
Marblehead and Moose Jaw—Once per week
computed distance, 25 miles.
Prince Albert and Pelly—Once per week; com-
puted distance, 25 miles.
Turtle Mountain and White Water Railway Station.
—Three times a week; computed distance, 25 miles.
Printed notices containing further information as to
conditions of proposed contracts may be seen at
black forms of tender obtained at the Post Office at
the terms of the respective routes and at this office,
W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 19th Oct. 1888.

In excellent Rip Van Winkle style, the
Winnipeg Sun advances about a dozen reasons
why Martin did not go to Ottawa for charters
for his railways, but skilfully enough it
conceals the proper one. All along he tried
to build a Dominion railway under a provincial
charter, and to snub all that came in his way
into submission. When, however, he finds
that he cannot run Van Horne with his froth
he makes virtue of necessity, and hopes to
build his roads under a Federal charter.
Come now, Sun, would it not have been much
better if building Martin had been brought to
his senses long before this—before the province
was put to the cost of these special sessions of
the House, injunction suits, extra costs of
handling railway material by train, the
salaries of an army of C. P. R. "crashers,"
and lastly the cost of those axe-helves. Do
acknowledge the corn and say the province
has been needlessly put to \$50,000 to enable
Martin to vent his spleen on the C. P. R.,
Sir John McDonald and the Tories by build-
ing a Federal road under a provincial charter.

The mighty has fallen, and great is
the fall thereof. The Northern Pacific are
out with notices that they intend to apply to
the Ottawa Parliament at its next session for
charters to enable them to complete the N. P. R.,
the extension from Winnipeg to the
Portage, a branch from Morris, Northwesterly
across the boundary at a point several miles
south of Vinden, with a spur from that line to
Brandon. Our readers must remember from
this, the main line it was announced with such
a flourish of trumpets Brandon was to re-
ceive, will be but a spur after all that may
give us two or three trains a week—a valuable
service to most the voices of those parties who
threw up their hats for Greenway and Smart
last July. This then is a full vindication of the
course taken all along by Cliffe, Daly & Co.
when they were laughed at by the wackies
for lack of sense and patriotism. The whole
Grit party abused Norquay and Co. for not
building these roads when he had neither
money nor a local charter, and now they find
themselves unable to do it with both in their
hands, for the very reasons Cliffe, Daly and
Co. all along announced—that the work could
not be accomplished legally or otherwise
without Dominion charters. The Brandon
C. P. R. D. & Co. all along recommended
the proper and the legal course to the govern-
ment before expenses were incurred. They
took their own course, forced heavy, useless
expenses on the province, and now have to
back up and commence again at the point

where we said they should have commenced
at the outset. Who then we ask are the
traitors to the people who ran the country
heavily into debt for nothing, through their
own ignorance or something worse, or the men
who recommended at the outset the course, has
eventually to be taken? It is a question the
proper answer to which is a matter of con-
siderable moment. But what a comment-
ary it is upon the legal intelligence of
attorney general Martin who professes to
know all about law that is worth knowing
and more too! After he has pelted with
the question till he has run its prospects
almost irretrievably into the ground, the N.
P. Co. have found they are mistaken in their
man, and are now taking the advice of other
men. Verily the province has been blessed
with the intelligence of the men who have
been managing its destinies the last few years.

The Winnipeg Sun says:—According to Mr.
J. B. McArthur's own admissions, he was
engaged in the not very delectable work of
seeking to delude cabinet ministers and to
corrupt the electorate. There are documents
in existence that will yet place him in an even
more unenviable light before the public.
Now, supposing the record of J. B. McArthur
was as black as that of Lucifer himself, how
will that lessen the force of the accusations
against Greenway, if they are true. The
Sun and all kindreds of its class must re-
member it is the public acts of Greenway
Martin and Co. that are under consideration
and not the records of those giving testi-
mony against them.

Reliable Remedy for Rheumatism.

Procure a bottle of Haysard's Yellow
Oil from your medicine dealer, and use
according to directions. It cured Ida John-
ston of Cornell, Ont., of that complaint, and
she recommends it as a sure cure. For 25
years it has never failed to give satisfaction.

A Narrow Escape.

People who are exposed to the sudden
changes of our northern climate have little
chance of escaping colds, coughs, sore throats
and lung troubles. The best safe-guard is to
keep Haysard's Pectoral Balm at hand.
It is a quick relief and reliable cure for
such complaints.

One Good Point.

Out of the many possessed by Burdock
Blood Bitters is that it may be taken at
all seasons of the year, and by either young
or old. In this way the three busy B's are
always at work and doing good.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Sir Morell's Earnings—The Queen and Her Grand-Children—Cribbing News.

Mackenzie and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—An interesting story has found circulation, and may, though for the present unconfirmed, turn out to be true, that Sir Morell Mackenzie intends to devote the gains derived from his book to the funds of St. Bartholomew's hospital. The authorities of that institution, of whom inquiry was made, were obliged to confess that the interesting rumor had not reached their ears, though it naturally filled them with the hope that the news may be true.

The Queen and Her Grandchildren.
The Princess of Wales and her daughters have been unremittent in their attention to the Queen since their arrival in Scotland, and hardly a day passed without their seeing each other. The Queen is very much attached to the Princess of Wales, with whom she has always been on the most affectionate terms. There have been large gatherings of young people at Balmoral. The Queen is never so happy as when she has her grand-children with her, for like many old people, she enjoys the brightness and cheerfulness of those younger than herself. Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry naturally encourage the Queen in this respect, and all that the Queen has done in the way of going out and seeing more people at court than formerly is entirely due to their influence. The tableaux at Balmoral were carried out at the instigation of Princess Beatrice, and were most successful, and the Queen greatly enjoyed them.

The Bordeaux Grape Harvest.

The grape harvest is now in full swing in the Bordeaux districts, and the yield will be nearly double that of 1886 and 1887. It is expected to produce upwards of two million hectolitres, or, perhaps, even enough to fill one million hogsheads. In any case, it is the most abundant since 1878, although the 1883 vintage was exceptionally large. As the phylloxera has not yet been completely exterminated, many other pests are no longer feared, the vineyards have been reconsecrated and replanted, so that in a few years there will probably be as much claret grown as in the best and most productive vineyards of the present century. The quality of the 1888's will be somewhat unequal and irregular, for the cold and rain in July and August prevented the grapes from ripening uniformly. No definite opinions, however, can be offered until next year, when both excellence and defects can be more accurately tested. Those growers who spared their vines no care and attention will be compensated by more or less good wine, but those who were careless and negligent have very poor crops. The 1888 claret possesses good body and vivacity and freshness, and perhaps the high prices which they continue to command on the Bordeaux market may be taken as a proof of their fine quality. The selected 1886's are ready for bottling, and will prove useful on account of their moderate price.

Cribbing News.

There is rather a good story told in connection with the New York Herald's editorial "crib" from Sir Morell Mackenzie's book. The Herald did not allow its achievement to appear simultaneously in the New York and London editions. On Friday night, the London correspondent of the New York World clapped upon the cable every word of his contemporary's story at the same time the Herald sent through its editorial the two accounts, word for word, appearing almost simultaneously in the American metropolis. The feelings of Mr. James Gordon Bennett at seeing his costly thunder thus conveyed by his rival, the World, may be imagined, but not described.

Affairs in Spain.

We obtain but a secondary knowledge of affairs in Spain. Hence it is that so little is known here of the serious trouble that is brewing in connection with projected army reforms. These reforms amount in their gravity to the abolition of purchase in the English army, and to the cutting down of various privileges. In Spain the army is everything; it is not Republican, but at the same time it is largely Royalist, and the tension is so severe that unless care is taken there will be a split of which Don Carlos would not be slow to take advantage.

Postmaster-General Raikes.

There is a revival of the rumor that Mr. Raikes, the Postmaster-General, is to be got rid of, and his enemies have given him the vacant governorship of Queensland. But Mr. Raikes himself is quite comfortable in his present office, and has no personal desire to be sent to the "Coventry" of a colonial governorship. Indeed, his appointment to Queensland would, in the opinion of the civil service, be regarded by the hierarchical family of governors as a scandal, since the post is one of the plums in the gift of the Colonial Secretary. The supposition that Mr. Balfour would like to represent the University of Cambridge is hardly enough to justify this revival of the rumor that Mr. Raikes, for his virtues (or sins), is to be converted into a pro-consul.

Universal Remedy for Spiritual Ailments.

Countless are the advertisements which profess to heal all the ills that flesh is heir to, but perhaps for the first time on record a universal remedy for all spiritual ailments has been suggested. The ingenious inventor of this patent moral medicine is a Mr. Howard Lavesay, and, in a recent letter to the Times, he generously lays his prescription before the world. It is at once cheap, simple and, according to its inventor, absolutely efficacious. It consists in the universal application of the birch-rod. We are all to be made good by whipping; the nostrum of the nursery is to be applied to adult humanity, and all crime will disappear as if by magic. Prisons are to be abolished, the warder will be known no more, and the jailer, with his manacles and keys, will become as extinct as the dodo. An era of honesty, peace and good-will will commence. Not only will crime vanish as a rule from the face of the earth, but in those few cases where it does continue to exist, the criminal will receive with gratitude and thankfulness the punishment

for his misdoings. Such is the glowing picture which Mr. Lavesay draws as the result of his wondrous remedy. "I might venture to affirm," he writes, "that most men would appreciate such punishment (corporal) as fair and deserved. A man under sudden temptation steals an article from a stall or a ledge. He is ordered five lashes in private; he walks home inwardly admitting that it served him right, and resolving that he would steal no more on such terms." This tableau of the repentant sinner as he slowly wends his way home after his birching is really most impressive.

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

One of the Late Lester Wallack's Interesting "Memories."

After Garrick had brought in a great deal of wise reform in the way of dress there was a lull again, and no one dared to do anything new. Many generations later my father was cast for the part of Tressel in Cibber's version of "Richard III." Tressel is the youthful messenger who conveys to King Henry VI. the news of the murder of his son after the battle of Tewkesbury.

My father, a young, ambitious actor, came on with the feather hanging from his cap, all wet, his hair disheveled, one boot torn nearly off, one spur broken, the other gone entirely, his garter stained with blood and his sword snatched in train, at which old Wewitzer, who was the manager, and had been a manager before my father was born, was perfectly shocked. It was too late to do anything then, but the next morning Wewitzer sent for him to come to his office, and addressed him thus: "Young man, how do you like your part? In your profession you are deliberately breaking all precedent. What will become of the profession if mere boys are allowed to take these liberties? Why, sir, you should have entered in a suit of decent black, with silk stockings on and with a white handkerchief in your hand." "What! after defeat and flight from battle?" interrupted my father. "That had nothing at all to do with it," was the reply. "The proprieties, sir, the proprieties!"—*Scribner's Magazine.*

A Harlequin's Comedy of Errors.

Morris E. Ward, formerly of the press of this city, but now absent on a paper war which concerns the Hudson, is characteristically gallant and absent minded.

He has a poor relative up in the country to whom he sends all his old clothes. There are many ladies in the city to whom he sends invitations for the theatre.

The other day he wrote to his poor relation: "I send you my last pair of pants but one; they may be a trifle small, but you can let them out in the waistband. If they are too long you can turn 'em up. Don't mind the patch."

"Since you were kind enough to accept my invitation to the theatre, leaving it to me to select the play and evening, permit me to say the Columbia, this evening."

In an hour Mr. Ward received the following from his lady acquaintance: "As you did not send the pants by the messenger who delivered your note, I am, of course, unable to do anything to them. However, this need not interfere with our engagement for the theatre."

Mr. Ward went to the theatre, but he was very uneasy.—*Chicago Mail.*

Natural Feats.

Husband (a bank cashier, slightly under the weather)—If I should be taken away from you, darling, would it really be a very great loss to you?

Wife (sighing)—Oh, dear, John, I hope you haven't been fooling with the bank funds.—*New York Sun.*

Unredeemed Realism.

Magazine Post (enjoying his bed for breakfast)—Life is but a dream.

Landlady—Be you ever going to get up today so's I kin make yore bed.—*Exchange.*

The Disaster Record for the Past Thirty Years.

In view of the recent Mud Run disaster the following record of railway accidents for the past thirty-five years will be read with interest:

Campbell (North Pennsylvania railroad)—Collision, 100 killed. July 17, 1856.

Lehigh Valley Railroad, New York—Embankment fell; four persons burned to death. December 18, 1867.

Carr's Rock, Delaware River, Erie Railroad—Down an embankment; 20 killed, 52 injured. April 4, 1868.

Eureka, St. Louis, Mo.—Collision, 19 killed, May 12, 1870.

Riverside, Boston & Portland Railroad—Collision, 20 killed. Aug. 26, 1871.

Torry, Penn.—Train broke through bridge; 20 killed. Dec. 24, 1872.

Near Ashtabula—Pacific express from New York went through a bridge over a creek during a snow storm; 100 perished by drowning and burning. Dec. 29, 1876.

Shrewsbury River—Five killed. Aug. 9, 1877.

Tariffville, Conn.—Train plunged through a bridge; 13 killed, 33 injured. Jan. 15, 1878.

Woolaston, Mass.—19 killed, 50 injured. Oct. 8, 1878.

Spuyn Duvel, N.Y.—Collision on Hudson River railroad; 8 killed, 40 injured. Jan. 13, 1882.

Toronto, Ont.—Collision on Grand Trunk railway; 22 workmen killed. January 2, 1884.

Rio, Wis.—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway; 20 killed. Oct. 28, 1886.

Russay Park Bridge—Boston elevated railroad; train fell through a bridge; 25 killed, 114 injured. March 14, 1887.

Chatsworth, Ill.—Excursion train on the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad; 79 killed, 300 injured. Aug. 11, 1887.

Hartford, Vt.—Vermont Central railroad; train ran off bridge into creek; 40 killed, 40 injured. Feb. 5, 1887.

St. Thomas, Ont.—Collision; 12 killed, 100 injured. July 15, 1887.

Kouts, Ind.—Chicago & Atlantic railroad; 9 persons roasted to death; October 11, 1887.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 10.—The death of Dr. Hostetter leaves the control of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie road in the hands of the Vanderbilts. It is understood that there will be no change in the policy of the company and few, if any, changes in the board of directors. It is not yet known who will succeed Dr. Hostetter as vice president of the company.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

Experiment has established that the composition of the fertilizer ought to vary according to the nature of the plant. The beet, rape and wheat require much nitrogen; rye but little; the legumes require none at all. It is potash they need, with a moderate quantity of nitrogen. Corn and sugar cane exact a large quantity of phosphate of lime. Look at the annexed formulae, prepared by Professor George Ville for wheat, beets, potatoes, corn and legumes, and translated by the Georgia department of agriculture for its monthly bulletin. Apart from the fertilizer for the legumes, which contains no nitrogen, they are all formed of the four terms which you know—phosphate of lime, potash, lime and nitrogen. They differ from each other only in the respective amounts of these four terms, which are proportioned to the different needs of these various plants.

WHEAT—COMPLETE FERTILIZER NO. 1.

Superphosphate of lime, 32 lbs.
Nitrate of potash, 17 lbs. Nitrogen, 70 lbs.
Sulphate of ammonia, 20 lbs.
Sulphate of lime, 20 lbs.

BEETS—COMPLETE FERTILIZER NO. 2.

Superphosphate of lime, 32 lbs.
Nitrate of potash, 17 lbs. Nitrogen, 70 lbs.
Nitrate of soda, 22 lbs.
Sulphate of lime, 24 lbs.

POTATOES—COMPLETE FERTILIZER NO. 3.

Superphosphate of lime, 32 lbs.
Nitrate of potash, 17 lbs. Nitrogen, 70 lbs.
Sulphate of lime, 24 lbs.

Here the nitrogen is lessened in quantity, but the amount of potash is increased to 41 pounds.

CORN—COMPLETE FERTILIZER NO. 4.

Superphosphate of lime, 32 lbs.
Nitrate of potash, 17 lbs. Nitrogen, 16 lbs.
Sulphate of lime, 32 lbs.

The proportion of nitrogen is lessened, but that of superphosphate is carried from 32 to 52 lbs.

LEGUMES—INCOMPLETE FERTILIZER NO. 5.

Superphosphate of lime, 32 lbs.
Sulphate of ammonia, 20 lbs. Nitrogen, 0.00.
Sulphate of lime, 32 lbs.

This time no nitrogen.

Sauces, Lard and Hams.

To make sausages for long keeping: For fifty pounds chopped pork, fat and lean combined, add one pound two ounces best salt, four ounces each black pepper and pulverized sage, two ounces saltpetre dissolved in a gill of boiling water. Mix until thoroughly incorporated; then pack tightly into narrow cloth sacks and hang in a cold place. If not all consumed during cold weather, it will keep sweet until late in the spring. As many persons do not like high seasoned meats, and if made only for present use it is advised using only three ounces each of pepper and sage for the above amount of meat, the other proportions of seasoning being correct.

In rendering lard for family use keep the lard from the intestines by itself, and use it during the winter. For long keeping cut the leaf into small sections and place it over a slow fire, stirring it often from the bottom lest it scorch on the kettle (use no water) and cook it slowly until the scraps become slightly crisp, when remove the kettle from the stove and let stand until cool enough to handle safely. Then strain directly into well cleansed stone jars kept for the purpose, and when cold cover and convey them to the cellar. Lard rendered in this way will be pure and white, and keep perfectly sweet for an indefinite length of time.

For curing hams: To each 100 pounds of hams take 8 pounds best coarse salt, 2 ounces saltpetre, 2 pounds brown sugar and 4 gallons water. Slightly rub the hams with fine salt and pack firmly into the barrel. Mix the above after the hams have lain two days and pour over them; it will just cover them. Let the hams remain in the brine six weeks and they are then just right for smoking.

The above receipts are vouched for by a New York correspondent in Country Gentleman.

Rules for the Stable.

The Sportsman gives the following sound advice to horse owners:

1. Never allow any one to tickle or tease your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment, and does not understand the joke. Never beat the horse when in the stable, as nothing so soon makes him permanently vicious.
2. Keep a horse's bedding dry and clean underneath as well as on top. Standing in hot, fermenting manure causes thrush.
3. Use the currycomb lightly. When used roughly it is a source of great pain; brushing and rubbing are the proper means to secure a glossy coat. The heels be brushed out every night. Dirt if allowed to cake in, causes sore heels.
4. When a horse comes in from a journey, the first thing is to walk him around until he is cool. The next thing is to rub him dry. This removes dust, dirt and sweat, and allows time to recover, and the appetite to return. Also have his legs well rubbed by the hand; nothing so soon removes a strain.
5. Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up in the manger. Pain and weariness from a confined position induce bad habits.

How to Have Rich, Good Milk.

The richness and good quality of milk do not depend wholly on the dairy breeds, but are also largely influenced by the care given to the animals and the food provided for them. If one wants all the milk that can be got from a cow without any reference to its quality, then juicy grass, green corn fodder, brewers' grain, turnips or other roots that have a large proportion of water, warm manures and sloppy food in general will produce it. A constant moist diet will unquestionably produce more milk than a dry one. Moistening hay and fodder with warm water, putting bran into the drinking water, to tempt the cow to drink more will also have the same effect. If rich milk is desired at least a fair proportion of substantial food should be given out of which to make it. Good clover hay, corn fodder,

crumbeled, a little ollcake meal and a moderate supply of roots, along with a bran mash, make a good winter diet for a cow and will give richness to the milk. Cows should have all the pure water they will drink, and in winter it is well to warm it for those giving milk. Salting them regularly should not be neglected, otherwise the butter will be long in coming.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATORS.

A Short Chapter on Artificial Incubators by One Who Has Experience.

Mr. H. Jacobs, Hammon, N. J., in response to queries asked by Rural New York, makes the following statement: "Incubators are no 'good incubators,' for the best are good according to the merit of the operator. We have such on one place, the operator being the best. Another thinks the Perfect Hatcher, and another the Keystone, while others pin their faith to the hot water incubator. Some success with operator with another, while a neighbor succeeds with the kind the other could not work, and falls with one that has been successful. The man does not live who can pick out the best incubator, any more than one can select the best harvester, the best thrasher or the best wheat. Each is a matter with some. The incubators used at Hammon are the Monarch, Perfect, Eureka, Centennial, Keystone and hot water incubator.

The percentage of chicks hatched depends upon the season. Sometimes an operator will hatch 90 per cent. and over, and the next time he may get only 40 per cent.

We find that eggs from pullets produce weak chicks, that eggs must not be chilled, that males with frosty combs are of no service, that brood stock cannot be relied upon, and other objections, yet these difficulties are in the way. The operator who hatches and markets 40 chicks from every 100 eggs is doing well. The loss is in the eggs, not from any fault of incubators, as the eggs have been tested with hens also. With good eggs the number of chicks would be largely increased.

Some of the smaller farms are no larger than half an acre. How, you marketed about 6,000 chicks, lives on a town lot. The egg difficulty is the greatest drawback. Only a few months of the year are used.

The Jessie and Yale Strawberries.

The Jessie strawberry is very favorably reported upon from many localities, though here and there appears an account of its having failed to come up to expectations. Professor Green believes it will become a standard variety. Secretary E. Williams, of the New Jersey Horticultural society, considers it a promising berry, and this opinion is entertained by Mr. Hale, of Connecticut; Mr. Lovett, of New Jersey; Mr. Kellogg, of Wisconsin, and other progressive growers of small fruit.

On the Rural New Yorker's grounds, while the Jessie did fairly well there, it has not shown itself to be all remarkable. Mr. Kellogg, who has had it on trial four years, says: "Of new varieties I know of nothing so near perfect in every respect as the Jessie." Of the pistillate varieties, no one will be disappointed in Illinois and Ontario.

The Yale, a chance seedling strawberry, that originated in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn., it is affirmed, is one of the most promising of the new sorts for a late family or market berry. The Yale has perfect flowers, which enable it to be planted without other varieties to fertilize them. The berries are round, of good size, of a deep red color; the flesh is solid and red. The fruit ripens ten to twelve days later than the Sharpless.

Rendering Bees Wax.

The following query was recently proposed in The American Bee Journal and answered by reading aparians in different sections of the country: "In rendering out the wax from old brood combs does it make any difference if it is boiled in a kettle or in a tin? It would be in a tin or copper kettle was used." James Hodder replied: "Iron should never come in contact with hot wax." A. J. Cook said: "I do not see why it should, but I should not wish to boil the wax much in any kettle." J. M. Shuck replied: "The kettle does not color the wax. Excessive heating colors it, and worse than that, ruins it. Heat it just enough to get the wax out, and no more; boiling does no good." H. D. Cutting said: "Some grades and mixtures of cast iron will darken wax every time, while other grades will have no effect on it. You will notice that some iron kettles will always rust after use and put away for a few days, while others never rust. Copper is best, as you are sure of the results."

The editor of the journal quoted from concluded with: "Yes, take the tin or copper kettle every time. If the iron kettle is old, well used and perfectly clean, it might be used, but the ordinary run of iron kettles will color the wax."

Destroying Ants in the Apiary.

Professor Cook is credited with recommending the following for destroying ants in the apiary: Find their nest and make a hole in the center of it with a crowbar or other iron rod, then turn in half a gill of bisulphide carbon, and immediately fill the hole and cover it with a little clay, which should be tramped down. The liquid vaporizes and kills all the ants. Like gasoline, it is very inflammable, so it must not be exposed, either the liquid or vapor, to the fire.

GAME OF FOOTBALL.

The Selkirk team beat the standards by Two Goals to One.

WEST SELKIRK, Nov. 12.—An interesting football match was played here on Saturday between the St. Andrews' and the Selkirk teams. The game was a lively one and was witnessed by about two hundred enthusiastic spectators. The time agreed to play was one hour and a half, at the end of which the Selkirk came victorious with two goals to one. T. H. Longhead captained the St. Andrews' and R. T. Hewitt the Selkirk team.

IT IS THE GENUINE TASCOTT

The Man Captured in Virginia Said to Answer the Description Closely.

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 7.—The announcement that Tascott, who has become famous as the alleged murderer of Mr. Snell, the Chicago millionaire, and on whose head there is a reward of \$20,000, had been captured in the most remote and isolated corner of Amherst county, has created as much surprise and interest as the Claverius case did in this state a few years ago.

The mountain section where the arrest was made is an unfrequented country, rugged and wild. It is traversed by a road which leads from this end of the Valley of Virginia, crossing the Blue Ridge mountains thirty miles from Lexington, and running east to Piedmont, Va. On the east runs the Virginia Midland railroad from Washington, D.C., to Danville, Va., with Amherst county house station eighteen miles north of Lynchburg, Va., the nearest point to where the supposed Tascott is confined at Allwood, twenty miles from the railroad on the west. From this it will be seen that the point is isolated, reached only by a lonely mountain road, and with no telegraph for communication.

The correspondent at Lehigh, while en route to Allwood, fortunately met Mr. T.A. Watts, the captor of the supposed Tascott, and a neighbor, L. Parr, who aided Watts in the capture. From these two gentlemen were obtained the following details of the arrest.

Messrs. Watts and Parr were out in the mountains on October 27, and learning that a mysterious stranger, a well-dressed white man, apparently educated and intelligent, had been stopping with a family of mountaineers for some time, an unknown thing in those parts, they went to investigate. Having in possession a full description of Tascott, a copy of the circular offering the \$20,000 reward, and being familiar with the description contained therein, when they saw the stranger they were convinced that he was Tascott. They questioned him closely, and his conflicting stories confirmed their belief that he was fugitive from justice, and as he bore so strong a resemblance to the Chicago murderer they arrested him. When taken into custody he became very much excited, and asked what he was arrested for. Watts then showed him a copy of the Chicago Tascott-Snell reward circular, which proved to him that he was the man they were looking for. He then showed them a tintype picture of himself and a manuscript. They took him to Parr's house, near Allwood, and put him under guard. The prisoner claims to be John Hix, of West Virginia, but would give no further information as to his identity.

After securing the man Watts and Parr telegraphed to the Chicago chief of police, and also to the governor of West Virginia, to know if the man was wanted for the Ryan murder in that state. Watts had several copies of the tintype picture which were wanted to Chicago. At Lehigh information was received from the governor of West Virginia that the man is not wanted in that state. Parr says they have not taken their prisoner to the authorities at the Amherst court house because they fear a writ of habeas corpus before produced, which would in connection with the case be mystifying. Watts and Parr have been at considerable expense and trouble in working up the case, and are perplexed and discouraged. At 9 o'clock nothing from Chicago had been received. Watts and Parr still believe their man is Tascott.

CAUGHT BY INDIANS.

George Godin, the Edmonton Outlaw, in Custody.

EDMONTON, Nov. 8.—George Godin, alias Keweenaw, the outlaw, was captured by Indians last night. While in hiding on Stony Plain, Enoch and some companions surprised him and bound him with ropes, and he is now in the custody of the mounted police here.

Northern Pacific Earnings.

The earnings for the Northern Pacific road for the first week in November were as follows:

	1888.	1887.	Increase.
Freight	\$24,934	\$23,146	\$1,788
Passenger	35,542	30,733	4,809
Miscellaneous	18,000	15,925	2,075
Total	\$48,934	\$40,104	\$8,830

Through Connection.

The C. P. R. and Manitoba road have each put a number of colonist cars in the service between St. Paul and the coast. Going south and west no changes of cars will be made. The new colonist cars put on this route by the St. P. M. & M. are models of comfort. The berths are nicely partitioned off from each other by brass net work, and a range has been placed at each end of the cars, enabling foreigners to cook their own food.

BRONCHITIS CURED.

After spending Ten Winters South, was Cured by Scott's Emulsion.

146 Centre St., New York.

June 24th, 1895.

The Winter after the great pro in Chicago I contracted Bronchial affections, and since then have been obliged to spend nearly every Winter South. Last November was advised to try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, and to my surprise was relieved at once, and by continuing its use three months was entirely cured, gained flesh and strength and was able to stand over the Blizzard and attend to business every day.

C. T. CHURCHILL.

Sold by all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

THE

GOLDEN LION.



THE

GOLDEN LION.

THE LARGEST FUR HOUSE IN BRANDON.

\$10,000 worth to choose from, manufactured expressly for our own trade by the celebrated makers, Silverman, Boulter & Co., Montreal.

Fur Coats, Caps, Mitts, Muffs, Collars, Collarettes, Capes, Robes, &c.—No other house in this city can show you the same lines or assortment.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

In this Department we lead, showing at present the largest and finest selected stock in Manitoba, and having lately passed into stock a \$5,000 lot, bought at 52½c on the \$, we are in a position to offer you clothing at less than manufacturers' prices. You can save 25 per cent by buying your clothing at THE GOLDEN LION.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This Department we are closing out and until the entire stock is disposed of we are offering **20 Per Cent Discount.**

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

This is an important department with us, and for the past three weeks has had a regular **BOOM.** We were obliged to repeat orders for several lines of Dress Goods to keep up the assortment. Good honest goods at popular prices draw the crowds.

Great Bargains in Melton Dress Goods for the next two weeks.

Mantle Cloths, Ulster Cloths and Coatings at popular prices, cut free of charge.

Visit the **GOLDEN LION** for bargains.

Farmers' produce taken same as spot cash.

Somerville, McKelvie & Co., GOLDEN LION.

SIGN OF THE

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1888.

THEN AND NOW.

It is certainly little wonder why many of the public have but very indefinite views of public questions, when the press of the province, that is supposed to be the educators of the masses is either so unfitted for its work through lack of intelligence itself, or so tied up in two-penny-half penny politics, as to be unable to retain the same view of matters for a few months at a time. For the information of the public, we may as well say there is a publication in this city known as the times, that was established in the hey-day of the Norquay government, to bolster that gentleman's cause, and of course, it had to have its say in the behalf of its leader's bravery when he undertook to build the R. R. V. R. and its extensions; and it also has to have something to say on the situation now. Of course there is nothing like "speaking out" on these subjects, as it convinces the public there really is ponderous intelligence at the lack of the print. For the purpose, however, of showing the importance of that intelligence, we reproduce two extracts from labored editorials(?) that appeared in the print:

"The company may through some legal trickery or petty dodge place the province in such a position that the government will be compelled to go ahead regardless of the law but they do not court any such state of affairs and are doing everything in their power to keep quiet within the limits of the law. But, if through the excitements of the C. P. R. they are forced into that position, then it will be just as much worse for the law. Manitoba has the constitutional right to build a road when and where she may see fit, within her own confines, and no law can override the constitution and deprive her of that right. It is to be feared before this contest is finished that the railway company would be supported by the constitution in their efforts to prevent the people of Manitoba from building the Red River Valley Railway, then the basis of Confederation is defective, and the reconstruction is an immediate necessity."

The annals of newspaperdom do not present such another spectacle of scribbling suicide. Mr. Martin is now denounced for not removing all "legal obstructions" before going on with work on the road. Mr. Norquay was highly commended for encouraging these same obstructions. Yes, if the law came in his way "no much the worse for the law."

Now, gentle reader, ask yourself the quiet question, of what value is such an educator? and when will the public be taught the right of provincial government, when prints that profess to be educators do not know what to say on public matters until they know the politics of the men at the head of affairs. To put the matter mildly such journalism (?) is simply deplorable, and requires the general spreading of the mantle of charity over the mental defection of the writer.

The MAIL opposed Mr. Norquay's undertakings in connection with the R. R. V. R. not so much because of the act that he was led by the selfishness of Winnipeg, and the clamorings of the Grit party for political ends, though both of which reasons were apparent, but because he did not, as the print referred to says of the Martin Government seal obstructions were first removed. If they were first removed, he could then see that he began right. And our reason for opposing Martin for his mad career is of the very same piece. To our mind politics must have reason and consistency to support them or their advocacy is not worth the trouble. For the sake of making a living out of the public, it may suit the ends of some scribblers to turn every wind, but we say once for all, we want none of it for the MAIL. We make it a point to get at the right and the wrong of these questions and we invariably support the former no matter whether it pleases or displeases the genius of the age. It is only in this way the principles of right and wrong can be properly represented and to our mind they ought to be the highest aim of the true journalist no matter what may be the consequences.

THE APOLOGIST.

That gutter-snipe of all Canada's newspapers the Winnipeg Sun says:

"The timely letter from Mr. Goldwin Smith, published elsewhere in to-day's issue, will be read with very great interest."

And the article it refers to speaks thus: "The conduct of the C. P. R. in obstructing, by technical objection, the completion of the R. R. V. R. is justified by Government organs on the ground that the company is merely defending its private rights, which nobody can be blamed for doing. Suppose the right were private, it has been surrendered, and an ample indemnity has been received. To accept the indemnity, and then try to re-establish the monopoly by indirect means of the existence of which the other party to the covenant was unaware is a proceeding which probably all common honesty abhors."

Now, Goldwin Smith knows better than this, or at least he ought to. No doubt, the continuance of monopoly in a modified form, and its modified by the operation of the

R. R. V. R., is the result of the C. P. R.'s opposition to the Manitoba government's railway policy, but they have not yet declared a desire for continued monopoly was the object of their contentions.

Mr. Van Herze readily admits they no longer have a legal or a moral right to monopoly, but they have both the legal and moral right to compel the promoters of the R. R. V. R. extensions to go legally and properly to work to effect their crossings. Now, supposing, for instance, and the supposition, will yet be proved to be the fact, that the supreme court decides the Manitoba government must secure the assent of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council either through a Federal charter or otherwise, before they can effect a crossing of the C. P. R. legally, which is all the C. P. R. asks them to do, then a crossing without that sanction would be the absolute evidence of legal irresponsibility on the part of the local roads, and they could not be held liable in the courts to the C. P. R. or any one else for their obligations. No doubt, the C. P. R. no more than any one else wants to have any business dealings with such an institution. Would it not, for instance, be a nice thing for Manitoba, to please the Grits, with the gutter-snipe and Goldwin Smith thrown in, to have a railway in operation in the country that could be held responsible to no one for its obligations either moral or legal otherwise? No doubt it would be amusements to the faithful as pelting frogs was to the small boy in the fable, but it might turn out to be pain and death to the general public after. Can the gutter-snipe comprehend it?

The argument (?) the Winnipeg Sun gets off when driven into a corner is truly refreshing. Here it is in reply to Mr. Van Herze's letter, which we reproduce in its entirety: "But Mr. Van Herze knew very well the reasons why the Manitoba government was unwilling to apply to Ottawa for aid of incorporation." There can only be two reasons why Martin & Co. were "unwilling to apply to Ottawa for aid of incorporation." Either the Attorney-General did not want to let the public become advised of his business and his ignorance in doing this, or he was aware he is held in such contempt at the Federal capital that his presence there must bring odium upon the province. These are the reasons, and if the Winnipeg Sun print urges that the law of the land must be violated for the satisfaction of either, it must stand alone in the province in its sophistry.

A short time ago there was any number of agitators in Brandon calling public meetings to discuss the railway situation when there was nothing but the political aspect to discuss, on a branch that was of no consequence to Brandon, but now when our real interests are threatened we hear nothing about it. From the notice of the Northern Pacific for application to Ottawa for charters, it appears to be their intention to build a line branching off from the Morris and Brandon branch some 35 miles south to a point on the western boundary. This if built will do this city irreparable injury. As the Local government is asking these lines by large guaranties they can control their route and the supporters of the government should act promptly—especially Messrs. Smith, Nelson, Dickson, Graham & Co. We do not profess to have any influence with them, so we content ourselves with advising the representatives. If the interests of this city and vicinity are injured in this way the public must hold the local representatives responsible. Now is the time to pass resolutions at public meetings pointing out what ought to be done in the matter.

We hear nothing of late about Cliffe, Daly and Co. in the Winnipeg Sun. Of late this political firm appears to have disappeared from before its illustrious eyes, and the cause is apparent. When the petty feigning actions of the Norquay and the Greenway governments, and we must place them both on the same score in so far as most of their acts in connection with the R. R. V. R. and its connections are concerned, were in the ascendant and children's play was at a premium, in opposing the amusing exercises, Cliffe, Daly and Co. were set down as traitors to the country. When, however, the children's play got the long of its tether, and sober thought is the requisite of the day, the tune is changed, "the traitors" appear to be coming from another direction. This suggests one important question, and we should be ever so much obliged to the Sun if it would only give us a straight answer to it. Who were in reality the traitors to the country, the parties who urged on the government in railway construction, in opposition to law and order until debts after debts are being piled upon the heads of people to please the cranks, or the men who advised from the first the clearing away of all obstructions legally at the start, that the country might have the room it required eventually, at the least possible expense to the people? Come, friend Sun, give us an honest answer to this leading question.

Cliffe and Co. by the petards of their following, Martin and Greenway have asked for a Royal Commission in their case, but singularly enough they are limiting its powers to the investigation of two charges only. This will not satisfy the public mind; the general public want to know the reasons that impelled the government to accept the terms of the Northern Pacific under a threat to their following in the House, if these terms were not accepted that they would resign as a government, and stifling off all consideration of the other offers for the construction of branch lines. If full power is given to the parties making the charges against the members of the government in connection with the Manitoba Central R. R. Co., to send for all the persons and papers they consider necessary, an insight into the merits of these charges will be obtained, but that will throw no light on the "\$500 a mile for etc. etc." "It cannot be possible that any body of men situated as are the government of this province would make such a contract as they have made with the Northern Pacific without some inducement of a personal character, and the public are as anxious to know what it was as Martin and Greenway are to keep it from the sight of the electors."

Enoch's Dance Album

Just Published.

CONTAINS:

Love's dreamland waltz.
Balmoral quadrills.
Old china polka.
Old guard waltz.
Cheslea china polka.
Sultan of Mocha waltz.
Golden love waltz.
Old times coach gallop.

The above are the latest compositions and cannot be bought singly for less than 50c each. The whole are bound in a neat cover and will be mailed to any address for 50cents.

Clide's Book Store,
Brandon.

GENTLEMEN,
If you want your
Horses Shod!
IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE
CALL ON WILSON

Where you will always get the best Horseshoeing done in the City—where they get all the latest and best horse shoe in the latest and improved styles.
Special attention paid to Corns, Contracting, Quarter-cracks and other diseases of the feet.
W. J. WILSON,
107 STREET, — BRANDON.

SMITH & SHIRRIFF,
—DEALERS IN—

Agricultural Implements!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
SPECIALTY.
THE WATSON
Manufacturing Co's
GOODS, COMPRISING

The Watson, all Steel, Deering Binder. (The best Canadian Binder sold in Manitoba, see it below you order.)
The Watson Mowers, Rakes, Harrows, etc. We also sell
The American all Steel Binder Manufactured by WM. DEERING & Co., Chicago.
American Buffalo Sulkey and Walking Plows.
The Ayr American Buffalo Gauge, Sulkey's and Walking Plows.

Kline's Champion Fanning Mills with Ragger attached.

The Celebrated Household Sewing Machines.

Repairs of all kinds kept on hand or ordered for you.
The Public must easily decide from above list that we have the best line of goods sold by any one firm in Manitoba for money of 1888.
Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.
G. M. SMITH. J. SHIRRIFF

New Butcher Shop!

THOMAS GREEN opened out on
Friday, October 26th, 1888,
a Butcher Shop in Mr. Buckle's
Old Express Office,
Lower Avenue, where he hopes to attract attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
Meats of the Best Quality Provided.

A Trial Solicited.
A young man wanted immediately to learn the Butchering Business. N. C.



Mail Contract.

Send Tenders addressed to the Post Master General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 27th December next, for the conveyance of the Majesty's Mail, on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Deloraine and Souris, from the 1st of January next.
The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle, drawn by one or more horses, via Montefiore, Hesperia and Waskada; computed distance, 25 miles.
Particular notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and back forms of tender obtained at the post offices on the route and at this office.
W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, Nov. 1, 1888.



TENDERS FOR A TIMBER PERMIT IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Send Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for a License to cut Timber," will be received at this department, until noon, on Saturday, the 27th November, for a license to cut timber on sections 4, 9, 15, 22, 27, the northeast quarter of section 30, in Township 24, Range 17, and sections 32 and 33, in Township 22, Range 17, west of the 90th Meridian, in the Province of Manitoba.
The conditions under which a license will be issued may be seen at this department or at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg.

JOHN R. HALL,
Acting Deputy of the Minister of Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 23rd Oct., 1888.



TENDERS FOR A PERMIT TO CUT TIMBER ON DOMINION LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Send Tenders addressed to the Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, and marked "Tender for a permit to cut Timber," will be received at this department until noon, on Monday, the 20th day of November next, for a permit to cut timber on a lot of 6 square miles, more or less, situated on the north shore of Lake Manitoba, in the province of Manitoba.
Tenders in this case must be accompanied by a cash deposit of \$100, which will be returned at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg.
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted receipt, payable to the order of the Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, for the amount of the bond which the applicant is prepared to pay for the permit.

JOHN R. HALL,
Acting Deputy of the Minister of Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 20th Oct., 1888.

CAUTION.
EACH PLUG OF THE
Myrtle Navy
IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTER.
None Other is Genuine.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder is a pure, a model of purity. It is made from the finest ingredients and is sold in competition with the multitude of lowest, short-weight, alum or chemical powders. Sold only in Canada by ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall Street, New York.

Prevention and Cure.

IF YOU ARE SICK
If you are sick and your system is full of impurities, your case demands food that is the most perfect and pure. Your system is full of impurities, your case demands food that is the most perfect and pure. Your system is full of impurities, your case demands food that is the most perfect and pure.



HURRAH BOYS!

The end of Hand-me-Downs,

as you can get an

Ordered Suit for \$14.50,

ALL WOOL,

From J. SANDERS

who is filling orders fully TEN per cent. less than

Canadian and Imported.

BREECHES A SPECIALTY

CALL AND LOOK THROUGH.

J. SANDERS

13th St. south of the Royal Hotel, Brandon.

MUNROE & CO.

Have

Removed

Their Liquor Store from the old store south of the

Central Hotel, to the premises lately occupied by

Smith & Burton,

NINTH STREET,

BETWEEN

Romer and Pacific Avenues.

They have now full lines of the

Best Brands!

—OF—

Liquors in Stock,

Selling at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Perfect Fits.
IF YOU WANT A
Cheap & Neat Fitting Suit
—Call on—

L. STOCKTON,

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Fashionable

Spring

Suits

FROM \$16 UP.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Bring along your cash and we will make prices suit you.

L. STOCKTON.

Pioneer Tailor.

MEDICAL HALL,

Rosser Ave. - - Brandon.

Halpin's Sarsaparilla,

For the Blood and Skin Diseases so prevalent at this season of the year.

A SURE REMEDY.

Halpin's Hair Promoter

Counteracts the effect of All Hall Water on the Hair.

HALPIN'S HORSE AND

CATTLE REMEDIES

Give perfect satisfaction.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Prepared Day or Night by Competent Dispensers.

N. J. HALPIN,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

BRANDON, MAN.

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS.

I had known of the CUTICURA Remedies twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me \$2000 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head and spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was intense, and almost insupportable. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but I wish to be relieved of what some of the doctors call to be a "royal, some ring-worm, but I am not. I used CUTICURA and I was cured in two or three weeks. I am now a healthy man. I cannot praise the CUTICURA Remedies too much. They have made my skin free and pure as a baby's. All I need now is those boxes of CUTICURA, and three of CUTICURA REMEDY, and two cases of SOAP. If you had I bet here a dollar you would have had the money. I backed like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (picture number two). "How I cured skin disease," but now I am so clear, so happy, my person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs once a while to scratch out to my purpose. I scratched 25 years and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Anything that you want to know write me, or any one who reads this may write to me and I will answer it.

DENNIS DOWLING.

Waterbury Vt., Jan. 20th, 1887.

Psoriasis, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen, Puritus, Scall Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barbers' Itch, Greases and Washers' Itch, and every species of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humors of the skin and scalp and blood, with loss of hair, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Cure externally, and CUTICURA REMEDY, the new blood purifier internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c (Soap, 30c; Remedy, 25c), prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials. CUTICURA, black heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA Medicated Soap.

FREE FROM PAIN!

In one minute the CUTICURA Anti-Pain plaster relieves Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weakness.

The first and only pain-killing plaster, 30c.

BLOOD BROTHERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

SILICIOUS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

And from all diseases arising from IMPURE BLOOD.

Proprietors, **W. W. McLEOD & CO.**

ROSE & CO.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

A Full Line of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines,

TOILET ARTICLES, &C,

COMPETENT DISPENSER

On Hand Day and Night.

Orders for Brandon Nurseries Night.

SMYTH BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

Stores and Tinware,

Cutlery, Granite Ware,

Lamps, Chimneys,

Wringers, Ice Cream Freezers,

Refrigerators, Water Coolers,

Coal Machine

Tin and Galvanized Roofing and

Eave-Troughing, Hot Air Furnaces a

Specialty.

Rosser Avenue - - - - - Brandon.

THOS HARKNESS,

HORSE DEALER.



FEED AND SALE STABLES,

Westbrook & Fairchild's Old Stand, 9th St., Brandon, Man.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all

Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Boils, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It

is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 1, ENGLAND.

And are sold at 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6, 10/6, 11/6, 12/6, and 13/6 each, by Post, and may

be obtained from all the leading Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

25¢ Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 78, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Send for—Holloway's Piles Ointment and Lotion. It cures all kinds of Piles, whether internal or external, and is the only remedy that cures them without any pain or suffering. It is the only remedy that cures them without any pain or suffering.

Send for—Holloway's Piles Ointment and Lotion. It cures all kinds of Piles, whether internal or external, and is the only remedy that cures them without any pain or suffering. It is the only remedy that cures them without any pain or suffering.

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MONDAY'S MELANGE.

An Editor's Possessions—Three Englishmen Have Statues in France.

Secretary Endicott Forbids Use of Tobacco in the War Department.

At a country exhibition a small house made entirely of bones of honey has the appropriate inscription of "Home, sweet home." New Lebanon, Ct. Y. Slakers, is an Englishman who came to this country in 1850. He is now eighty years of age, but vigorous in mind and body.

King Khosrovan, of Siam, has just forwarded his wedding present to his royal brother of China. It consists of a footstool of massive gold, studded with large rubies, and represents a value of \$50,000.

France, Constantine, of Greece, is only thirty years of age, but the creation of his father, the king. The Greek parliament decline to permit any title of nobility and only allow their members to be called princes by courtesy.

One afternoon as the Prince of Wales was walking across the Place de la Concorde, Paris, he met Gen. Boulanger. They never spoke as they passed by, as they have never been presented to each other. They looked at each other very sharply.

In a crowded car in Cincinnati, recently, Gen. Sherman carried a lively young colored maiden on his knees for five blocks. She was watching at the straps, which were just out of her reach, when Gen. Sherman gently seated her on his marital knee.

The London Academy speaks enthusiastically of the merits of James Whitcomb Riley's book of poems, "Old Fashioned Roses." It says, among other things, that "it can hardly be denied that the average of American books of verse is higher than the English."

Dr. Morell Mackenzie's three daughters have a cottage of their own in the grounds, with several apartments, in which they pursue their studies and occupations. The youngest is giving her time to music, and the second daughter to painting, while the eldest is in journalism.

Count Tolstoy, the Russian novelist, was found by a visitor at his country place engaged in repairing the cottage of one of his tenants. The count was kneeling in a large tub, into which a peasant woman was pouring water. The count's daughter was standing by, holding a brush to thatch the roof.

King Milan, of Serbia, had a very cool reception in Austria apart from the official ceremony observed at the visits of foreign sovereigns to Vienna. It is asserted that the Emperor Francis Joseph seriously remonstrated with him for not paying his gun-metal duties and allowing his quarrel with Queen Natalie to become a public scandal.

Mrs. P. W. Wilder tells that at a big reception in London she got into conversation in a corner with a quiet, steady, middle-aged gentleman. "I would rather talk to a plain person like yourself," he said "in a quiet fashion, than to the Duke of Teck, who I believe is here." Mr. Wilder found later on that his quiet companion was the Duke of Teck himself.

Miss Elizabeth Gardner, the American artist, in a private letter from Royal, France, says: "This summer I have much enjoyed the society of Rosa Bonheur and her sister, who have been my neighbors. Every day they go off to the surrounding villages to make studies. This splendid woman is still full of energy and of enthusiasm for her art. She has that simplicity of life and conversation which gives such a charm to intercourse with the most of the French masters. Utterly unassuming, in sympathetic company she is most affable."

LITERARY HARD WORKERS.

Scott turned out his wonderful romances until he earned for himself the names of "The Great Magician" and "Wizard of the North." Trollope published forty-five three volume novels in all, and he received in hard cash for them the sum of £70,000, something like \$350,000.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was a very slow composer and his note book, published by Moore, shows how he polished and worked over some of his most famous epigrams.

Byron wrote the "Bride of Abydos" in four days and the "Corsair" in ten, though as a general thing he was not a very rapid writer, often reworking and making many erasures. Goldsmith labored over his poetry excessively, though his prose flowed forth with ease and without erasures. Ten lines of the "Deserted Village" he considered a good day's work.

James Payn, the present well known novelist, it is said, has turned out as the product of his pen in thirty years over 100 volumes, mainly fiction, but embracing some other topics.

Guy wrote with very great labor and difficulty, and when he was once asked why he had written so little poetry his reply was "Because of the great exertion in the labor of composition."

For immensity of performance Alexander Dumas heads the list. His literary career lasted about forty years, and he boasted that during that time 1,200 volumes were published under his name.

A Vienna translation of George Eliot's "Felix Holt, the Radical," was entitled "Felix! Hold the Radical!"

An English translation of a German novel rendered like this: "Gast bekommen (I have got a guest) by 'I have become a ghost.'"

In a French version of "Guy Mannering" the phrase "a stickler minister" (unsuccessful preacher) figured as an unimpressive assassin.

An Englishman some years ago came to a foreign teacher to be "finished" in German, and was asked to write a sentence of colloquial English and then to translate it. He wrote: "He has talked and has not settled his bill," translating it "He has driven in a bolt and has not colonized his back."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Secretary Endicott has forbidden the use of tobacco in the war department.

Mrs. John A. Logan will spend a year abroad, acting as the chaperon of the Misses Pullman, who will study music at Berlin.

Empress Frederick is greatly pleased with Sir Morell Mackenzie's book, and has written a letter of nearly twenty pages to tell him so.

Three Englishmen now have statues in France—Lord Brougham at Cannes, Jenner at Boulogne-sur-Mer and Shakespeare at Paris.

Editor Burbanck, of The New Orleans Times, has eleven children, seven horses, a pack of dogs, a pet camel, six parrots, a steam yacht, an orange grove and \$2,000,000 in jewels.

Senator Hearst, of California, is said to have at least one mine to every mining state and territory in the country. He began his mining ventures as a day laborer in the mountains.

Elder F. W. Evans, the able leader of the William Shakespeare turned out those marvelous plays of his with astonishing rapidity. Two and three and sometimes four a year. Thirty-six in all, in about twelve years, managing one or more theatres also, and acting at times.

OSCULATORY TIDBITS.

Pliny describes the introduction of the custom to the degeneracy of the Roman ladies.

Cato the Elder recommends the plan to the serious attention of all careful heads of families.

A nuptial kiss in church at the conclusion of the marriage services is solemnly enjoined by the York Missal and the Sarum Manual.

The senoritas of Mexico, it is said, have but a faint idea of kissing, that art from which so few possess the capacity of extracting the most available ecstasy.

An American naval officer who, while in Japan, had become smitten with a Chinese girl, invited her to give him a kiss. Finding her comprehension of his request somewhat obscure, he resorted to the action to the word, and took a delicious kiss. The girl ran another room, exclaiming: "Terrible man eater. I shall be devoured."

AGED PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Leo XIII, the pope, is 78.
John Gilbert, the actor, is 78.
Von Moltke, the soldier, is 83.
O. W. Holmes, the poet, is 73.
J. G. Whittier, the poet, is 84.
Neal Dow, the reformer, is 84.
R. W. Weir, the painter, is 85.
J. S. Blackie, the scholar, is 79.
T. J. Conant, the scholar, is 89.
J. D. Dana, the geologist, is 75.
Alfred Tennyson, the poet, is 79.
Robert Browning, the poet, is 75.
Octave Feuillet, the author, is 75.
David D. Field, the lawyer, is 81.
Julius Grevy, the statesman, is 83.
Sidney Bartlett, the lawyer, is 89.
John Bright, the statesman, is 77.
John Ericsson, the engineer, is 85.
J. H. Newman, the cardinal, is 87.
T. D. Woolsey, the publicist, is 87.
H. E. Manning, the cardinal, is 80.
M. E. Chevreul, the chemist, is 102.
Earl Granville, the statesman, is 73.
Gaetano Verdi, the composer, is 74.
Sir G. B. Airy, the astronomer, is 87.
George Bancroft, the historian, is 83.
P. T. Barnum, the philosopher, is 78.
Jefferson Davis, the statesman, is 80.
Baron Hubner, the diplomatist, is 77.
A. G. Thurman, the statesman, is 75.
Simon Cameron, the statesman, is 83.
Prince Bismarck, the statesman, is 73.
Ferdinand de Lesseps, the engineer, is 83.
Jean Louis Meissonier, the painter, is 77.
Robert Eberhard Bunsen, the chemist, is 77.
F. A. P. Barnard, the college president, is 72.
William E. Gladstone, the statesman, is 79.
Sir William R. Grove, the physicist, is 77.
Alexander W. Kinglake, the historian, is 77.
Andrew P. Peabody, the clergyman, is 77.
J. L. A. Quatrefages, the naturalist, is 73.
Thomas E. Vermilye, the clergyman, is 85.
Ernest Wilfred Lagonave, the dramatist, is 81.

Profit and Loss.

A prominent legal firm in this city which does a great deal of business for a rich mercantile concern lately rendered a bill which the senior partner of the mercantile establishment, who was accustomed to liberal charges, thought was too high. He therefore took the bill to the law firm and asked the chief to look it over and see if it was all right. The account was subsequently returned with \$10 added for "advice as to the reasonableness of the bill."—Boston Journal.

Lessing was 57 when he wrote the great critique, "The Laocoon," 43 when he wrote his tragedy, "Emilia Galotti," 46 when he gave to the world his charming comedy, "Minna von Barnheim."

Dickens wrote "Boz Sketches" at 24; "Pickwick" 25; "Oliver Twist" 26; "Nicholas Nickleby" 27; "Barnaby Rudge," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Master Humphrey's Clock," 29; "Martin Chuzzlewit," 30; "Domby and Son," 30.

Scott wrote "Leonora" and "Wild Marston" at 25; "Lay of the Last Minstrel," 34; "Guy Mannering," "Rob Roy," "Ivanhoe," "The Heart of Midlothian," from 44 to 46; "Kenilworth," "Quentin Durward," "Peperill of the Peak," 48 to 54.

At the age of 29 Shakespeare wrote his "Lucrece." His "Venus and Adonis" was composed at an earlier age. When he had reached 32 many of his best dramas had been written, "Richard III.," "Merchant of Venice," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Richard II.," "All's Well That Ends Well." At 40 he wrote "Hamlet."

NEWSY NOTES.

The Use of Tobacco Forbidden—Dr. Morell Mackenzie's Three Daughters.

A Novel Electric Railway—An Envelope—A French Aeronaut.

An endless railway train, consisting of 400 platform cars, is to be one of the attractions at the Paris exposition.

A track of land containing 1,000,000 acres in Arrostook county, Mo., has been sold for \$1,000,000. The deed recorded contains 25,000 words.

There died in Havana recently, at the age of 114 years, a negress, Mercedes Compos. She leaves a 90-year-old son, and a 12-year old great-great-grandson.

Ezra French, engineer on the northern Adirondack, left his engine for an hour one day on a long trip, and on returning brought a fine deer, which he had shot.

There are 470 steam and sailing vessels, aggregating 220,000 tons, being built in the United Kingdom, as compared with 219 vessels of 243,000 tons at this time last year.

The grand tides at Constantinople has issued a decree forbidding the publication of the morning papers in that city, and hereafter only evening newspapers will be allowed to be published.

It has been found that a goose can stand the weather until the thermometer goes to 64 degs. below zero. Then her feathers won't save her. Wild ducks can go 12 degs. lower and come out on top.

Aunt T. Raley, a colored woman, who lives in Marion county, Ky., is said to be 121 years old. She recently walked from her home to Lebanon and back, twenty-eight miles, to attend a circus.

The discovery and utilization of natural gas has proved a powerful stimulus to the manufacture of iron pipes and tubes in this country. There are now 2,500 miles of mains in the United States for conveying natural gas.

The oldest incorporated business concern in the world is the Hudson Bay company, which has had an existence of 225 years. The headquarters of the company are at Winnipeg, Man., and the bulk of the stock is held in England.

Drawing room cars from the United States have been placed on the Chilean railway between Valparaiso and Santiago. It is found to be very difficult to prevent passengers from smoking in them, although a smoking car has been added.

M. Jovis, a French aeronaut, is said to be building an air ship in which he proposes to attempt to cross the Atlantic to New York this fall. It is to be called the Atlantic, and will be 200 feet high, with a cubic measurement of nearly 100,000 feet.

An envelope that cannot be opened and revealed without showing that it has been tampered with has been invented in England. The flap is cut so long that it lays over on to the front side, and after being sealed, the postage stamp is put over the end of the flap.

The Chinese are making such large demands upon soap that in time they may rank among the clean nations. The importation of foreign soap has increased 131 per cent. in five years and 80 per cent. more is wanted now than was sought after ten years ago.

A novel electric railway has been completed, running from the shore of Lake Lucerne over a bed cut in the solid rock to the summit of the Burgstock, 1,320 feet up. It has a gradient of from 32 to 58 per cent. The electricity is generated by a water wheel in the River Aar.

Dr. Donald C. Hood has collected many facts relating to the use of salicylic acid for rheumatism. Of 728 patients treated with salicylates 223 were relieved of their pains within seven days, whereas of 612 patients treated by other methods only 140 were relieved within the same time.

Quill toothpicks come largely from France, which possesses the largest factory in the world. This factory, which is located near Paris, was originally started to make quill pens, but when these went out of use the proprietor turned it into a toothpick mill, the present annual output of which is 20,000,000 quills.

The highest point at which regular meteorological observations are made appears to be in the Andes in Peru, at a height of 14,320 feet. Harvard college has a weather observatory on Mount Lincoln, in Colorado, at a height of 14,297 feet; and part way up the mountain is another station, 13,500 feet above sea level.

In cleaning out the lower levels of the caves at Dordogne, in France, there were found a great many oyster shells piled in such a manner as to show that the Neanderthal man used the bivalve as a common article of food. The oyster is thus demonstrated to be the oldest domesticated delicacy known to man. These relics are estimated to be over 60,000 years old.

The average watch is composed of 175 different pieces, comprising upward of 2,400 separate and distinct operations in its manufacture. The balance has 18,000 beats or vibrations per hour, 12,000,000 in thirty days, 157,680,000 in one year; it travels 1 1/2 to 100 miles in each vibration, which is equal to 24 miles in twenty-four hours, 224 miles in thirty days, or 3,552 miles in one year.

There were 12,912 patents issued last year, and of these but 1,085 were granted to southern states. Texas led the southern states, a patent being granted for every 6,006 Texans. Florida came next. Mississippi's ratio was one patent for every 25,140 of her population. Alabama, in spite of the recent great mechanical development of the state, was credited with but 24 inventions in the year.

Larions Smith, who recently died in Vermont at the age of 92, is thought there to have been the oldest soldier in the civil war. In 1863 he enlisted in company I, Twelfth Vermont volunteers, being at that time 67 years old. He didn't look like it, being remarkably strong and vigorous, and at the time of his death didn't appear to be over 60 years old. The Iowa Guards had some pretty old men in the ranks, but it's doubtful if any was as old as Larions.

CURIOUS THINGS OF LIFE.

An Indiana man carried an egg in his pocket until the chicken was hatched.

There is a dog at Seymour, Ind., who will look at a clock and then put his paw on the exact hour as marked on a card.

A physician of Missouri announces that he will not take a female patient unless he can order the costume as well as the medicine.

It is said that there are now orders ahead in the shops of Paris and London for all the golden hair that can be purchased in the next five years.

At Springfield, Mass., a negro butler carried a coin on a silver silver to an organ grinder in the front yard of a residence. There's nothing like style.

A sparrow with white wings leads a flock of 100 of the brown species at Roudout, N. Y. It is treated with great deference by its companions, who follow all its movements at a respectful distance.

Succi, the Italian factor, who claims to possess an elixir which renders food unnecessary, has just finished a fast of thirty days at Barcelona, Spain. He walked, fenced and slept during his fast months and retained his health and strength.

A letter received at the Boston postoffice the other day was addressed to "Mrs. Blank, Boston, Bucksbury, Warren street, Dartmouth." A smart clerk translated the address, "Bucksbury" meant "Roxbury," and "Dartmouth" was intended for "Hotel Dartmouth."

George Macomber, of Baltimore, wanted very much to see Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, and being rather hard up he walked from Baltimore to Washington, slept for two nights in trees, saw the show and was then sent home to his relatives by the police. George is 14 years old.

Joe Patrick, of Delavan, Wis., married his mother-in-law, Mrs. Casperwick, and brought about a very complex state of things. He was formerly the son of his present wife; being the son, he became the brother of the old lady's daughter (his former wife), and also a father-in-law to himself.

A curious ferry boat is building for the river Clyde at Glasgow. Instead of requiring movable landing stages or bridges to meet the rise and fall of the tide, the deck of the boat itself will be movable carried on six hydraulic elevators, by which it can be raised or lowered. The boat will be a double ended, 150 feet long, of 35 feet beam, and 12 feet 6 inches draught.

During the supper following a Japanese wedding in New York a servant in gorgeous livery appeared, carrying a kettle. It had two spouts, and the bride and groom knelt and drank simultaneously, each from a spout. The bride then lifted her veil. Her father thereupon came forward and presented the groom with a gift, and the groom's father did likewise with the bride.

WHAT THEY ARE WORTH.

Ada Rehan is worth \$120,000.
Agnes Booth is worth \$100,000.
Rosina Vokes is worth \$100,000.
Kate Claxton is worth \$125,000.
Edwin Booth is worth \$150,000.
Nellie Melbury is worth \$40,000.
Mary Anderson is worth \$20,000.
Maggie Mitchell is worth \$100,000.
Joseph Jefferson is worth \$200,000.
Helena Modjeska is worth \$200,000.
Fanny Davenport is worth \$150,000.
Lawrence Barrett is worth \$75,000.
Mrs. D. P. Bowers is worth \$150,000.
Mrs. Lily Langtry is worth \$200,000.
Oliver Doud Byron is worth \$750,000.
Clara Louise Kellogg is worth \$200,000.
Mrs. Thomas W. Keene is worth \$100,000.
Augustine Daly, New York, is worth \$200,000.
Henry C. Miner, New York, is worth \$200,000.
A. M. Palmer, New York, is worth \$200,000.
Tony Pastor, New York, is worth \$300,000.
Mrs. Crabtree (Lotta's mother) is worth \$800,000.

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

Fanny Davenport's company have purchased, as a souvenir for their star, a necklace made of rare sea shells.

Mrs. Langtry asserts that she loves to mend her own clothes. It may be remarked that her clothes are worth mending.

Emile Zola, who is anxious to become a member of the French academy, has allowed his hair to grow long after the fashion of Alphonse Daudet.

Mme. Janich, the well known actress, who has played several times in Boston, is the wife of Count Arco, the new German minister at Washington.

Miss Mary Anderson bestows a great deal of attention on her coiffure, which is always of historic correctness. Mrs. Langtry has a different fashion of hair dressing for every role.

W. J. Scanlan will make a twelve weeks' tour of England, Ireland and Scotland. He will close his present engagement at the Globe theatre, Boston, April 6, and sail the following Tuesday for Liverpool.

A Spanish opera company, organized in Madrid, will arrive in San Francisco in January next. The organization includes seventy-five performers, and the repertory will consist of Italian, French and Spanish operas.

Ilma de Munka, the Hungarian nightingale, who started the musical world some years ago with the exquisite quality of her voice, is now living in a single, poorly furnished room on Washington square, New York, in an impoverished condition.

Mary Anderson has lately paid a visit to Lord Tennyson. The poet received her kindly, and during her visit was appointed high priestess of his lordship's pipe. She dined and lodged at his home, and conferred upon her the title of "Ministering Angel of Tolosaco."

Tracklaying on the Portage extension has ceased for the present. The track is now within a few miles of Headingly.

WITH THE HUMORISTS.

Bill Nye Gives a Few Points—His Backgammon History.

The following letter, written in a nervous, cramped hand, on an empty stomach, but red ink, was received some months ago, but politics and other matters of greater importance, yielding more money than literature, have crowded out an earlier reply. I don't use the full name, which is that of a young woman, I judge. At least, her first name is Jennie, and, as nearly as one may be able to approximate one's age by simply knowing one's name, I should say that she was no older than 10 years of age on the 1st day of last April.

HUMORIST MINN AUG 12 1888.—Dear Sir—You please to tell me what would be the proper good sized book not too large nor too very small. This is just one that I have commenced to write myself and I think it is going to be a very good one. Please to tell me where I could get a printed and also all you know about it as I am very proud of this one please be so kind as to write it on both sides of the paper if being so you can tear it out and turn it over. The name of it is "The Folly of Blackened Nails." The Second Daughter.

The Present Flirt.
Replying to this long neglected letter, I would say briefly, yet succinctly and even tersely, that much would depend upon the size of the book. There is a tremendous call this season for an eight ounce book, with small flecks of foam on it.

Can you write such a book? Can you write a book full of implied and expressed passion? Can you churn up the great depths of human nature and shorten the longing which one may have for another heart against which to throb? Can you do this and still go on with your primary studies at Humble? Can you prepare such a work and still get your spelling lessons every day?

I do not know why you should have referred the matter to me, however. I would rather refrain from giving advice in matters of literature as a general thing, for I am not a regular literature. I could not write a book about "The Present Flirt" to save my life. Writing passionate things in red ink, on both sides, I regard as a gift. I cannot do it.

I once published a work in two volumes which sold well and is still meeting with an excellent sale both in this country and in Europe. It was also well received by the critics; at least nobody said anything disparaging of it, and it has helped many a young man to a pleasant evening, as I know. It consisted of two large volumes of history, being a history of the war, in two volumes. Struck with the wonderful paucity of war history, I prepared these two volumes in neat black and gold muslin and beveled boards. When closed the work was ornamental, and when opened it became a book of knowledge.

Where others had been in the habit of painting water painting, and October haze, and the odor of crushed watermelon, and the fall of being miles and miles away from the parents of one you deeply love and who is with you in the heart of the forest and all that, I did not put anything of all that. When a modern author might have written things which might have caused the rather questionable career of Don Juan, by contrast, to read like the loves of a snow man, I just left the reader to insert his own wicked thoughts as he went along. In this way, and by reinforcing the corners by means of zinc slanks on the inside, I think that when the critics jumped on it they would not hurt it.

To this I attribute what little literary success I may have attained, and that is the reason I speak of it to you. But times are changing and you must keep up with the times. See, for instance, how the snuff has been eradicated from comedy and humor, and how it has been gently but firmly retained by romance. Even the bright but doubtful jokes of war times, twenty years ago, could not find a place in print or on the stage now, and further back than that we find many, many little bon mots which could only be found now in a congressional committee room or a late novel.

I congratulate comedy, Jennie, and I am sorry for you literary people. But you can do just as you think best. If you are writing a book for the market, you have got to be good. It conceals the idea of just enough wickedness so that, if properly handled, the book will be very much talked about and therefore sold in great quantities. I sincerely hope that your name will soon be a household word and that your book will not only be a great success here in New York, but that every farmer in Minnesota will be using it on his potato bugs next summer.—Bill Nye in New York World.

A Discriminative Taste.
Tom was reading a book in which each chapter was headed by a quotation from some poet. Many of these quotations were marked "Shakespeare" and others "Old Ballad." These scraps of poetry interested Tom greatly, and he remarked that "Shakespeare could beat Old Ballad writing all to pieces," thereby showing that his discriminative was about of his information.—New York World.

NICKNAMES OF STATESMEN.
"St. Jerome" is Senator Edmund's nickname. John Sherman is known as " Honest John Sherman."

The Ohio senator will be recognized as "Cool Oil Payne."

Weller, of Ohio, got the name of "Cecily Weller" in congress.

Massachusetts boasts of "Grandfather Hoar" and "Grandmother" Dawes.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, is known as the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

"Uncle Dick" will be recognized by every Illinoisan as meaning Governor Oglesby.

"Our Own Evans" is the affectionate name which New Yorkers refer to their senator.

When Belford, from Colorado, was in the senate, he was known as the "Red Headed Rooster of the Rockies."

PROVINCIAL PROGRESS.

Increased Acreage of Fall Plowing - Progress in Many Towns - General News.

CLAREMONT.

Nov. 9.—Messrs. Hughes and Jones have taken hold of the great mill race, and are about to put in rollers. This property for milling purposes, being close to the supply of both water and timber, is one of the best in the province, and will be a great improvement in the milling industry. Mr. Hughes is in the mill, and Mr. Jones is in the lumber business. The mill is now in operation, and the lumber is being shipped to the coast.

Nov. 9.—The mill is now in operation, and the lumber is being shipped to the coast. The mill is now in operation, and the lumber is being shipped to the coast. The mill is now in operation, and the lumber is being shipped to the coast.

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BIRCH.

Nov. 8.—Farmers are still plowing, and the snow has been melting.

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MOOSEMIN.

Nov. 9.—A scheme has been set on foot to erect a public hall here by the local stock company.

Nov. 9.—A scheme has been set on foot to erect a public hall here by the local stock company. The hall is to be erected on the site of the old mill, and will be a great improvement to the town.

SHILL RIVER.

Nov. 9.—A great deal of grain has been left uncut in this district, principally wheat.

Nov. 9.—A great deal of grain has been left uncut in this district, principally wheat. The grain is in good condition, and the farmers are waiting for a good market.

CARBERY.

Nov. 8.—Recognizing the value of mental culture, the young people of the town on Tuesday evening last formed the Carbery Literary Society.

Nov. 8.—Recognizing the value of mental culture, the young people of the town on Tuesday evening last formed the Carbery Literary Society. The society is now in operation, and the members are working hard to improve their education.

MORDEN.

Nov. 9.—The amount of wheat being marketed is in the hands of the mill.

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RAPID CITY.

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THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

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MR. JUSTICE DAY.



MR. JAMES HANNEN, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION.



MR. JUSTICE A. L. SMITH.

Though neither so pleasant nor so popular as the president of the commission, there is no denying the possession of exceptional ability to Mr. Justice Day. He is troubled with an irritability of temper that amounts almost to infirmity, and this fact, together with a dark and diabolical countenance, has gained him a reputation in the courts which is far from enviable. But the people who know least about him are his severest critics. Those who can claim to be intimate acquaintances are much more considerate. They speak of him as a devout and kindly man, an agreeable companion, and a genial host. And what is vasty more to the point, they describe him as scrupulously fair and straightforward in his dealings. Sir John Day comes of a somewhat mixed stock, and this fact may account in some degree for his stolidity and somnolence of his face. He was born at the Hague in 1826—his father being a captain of the 49th regiment, and his mother a daughter of Jane Cooper Hartneek. The first part of the boy's education was obtained at Eton; but after an intermediate course in the Benedictine college of St. Gregory, near Bath, he graduated B.A. at London University. Having entered the Middle Temple, he was called to the bar in 1849; and, despite a curiously numbing style of speech, soon acquired a glowing reputation for his success with the law. Fame and fortune quickly followed, and for many years he held a leading position in legal ranks. In 1872 he was made a Queen's Counsel; and a year later was elected a bencher of his Inn. He was appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench in 1882—on the occasion Mr. Justice Bowen— and in 1886 he presided over the commission which reported into the unfortunate riots in Belfast. Though admirably suited for the undertaking—both as a strict Catholic, and as a judge originally chosen by the Liberals—he managed to offend the Nationalist leaders, and thus paved the way for the bitter party attack to which allusion has already been made. As a lawyer, Sir John

is properly regarded as a high authority, and some of his legal works are not only well known, but extensively used amongst professional brethren.

Sir James Hannen, the president of the special commission, is looked upon as the brain ideal of a judge. Calm in speech, equable in temper, gracious and conciliatory in demeanor, he wins the confidence of both litigants and counsel, and his knowledge of the law is unsurpassed by that of any colleague. Though nearly seventy years of age, he is still hale, hearty and handsome, and gives his decisions as promptly and clearly as at any time during his career. He is the son of a London city merchant, and was born at Kingswood, Surrey, in 1821. After prosecuting his studies at St. Paul's school—a dingy looking edifice at the east end of Westminster cathedral—he was sent to Heidelberg university, and there acquired himself with much distinction. On returning to England he manifested a strong inclination for press work, and not unfrequently contributed to the columns of the Morning Chronicle. But turning his attention closely to legal pursuits, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, in 1848, and travelled the home circuit. He was early brought in contact with Mr. Edwin James, and gained considerable experience as "devil" for that distinguished advocate. Within five years the young barrister had made his name, and in 1853 was employed in the settlement of certain outstanding claims between Great Britain and the United States. After the completion of this duty, he speedily began to acquire fame as a commercial and bankruptcy lawyer, and was continually engaged in intricate and difficult cases. In due course he became counsel to the treasury, and at the end of some years of valuable work as an associate of the then Attorney-General, he was rewarded with a Queen's Bench judgeship in succession to Mr. Justice Shee. This was in 1868, or exactly twenty years after his call to the bar. When Lord

Penzance left the divorce court, in 1872, Sir James Hannen took his place, and preferred to the privy council at once granted. In 1881 he became a member of the newly constituted court of appeal, and now ranks as fourth in importance in the judicial rota.

Mr. Justice Smith is the youngest commissioner, and nearly, if not absolutely, the youngest occupant of the judicial bench. He is sharp, shrewd and business-like, and can solve a knotty problem or deliver a reliable judgment in fewer words than any of his colleagues. He is not a great talker himself, and there is a merry twinkle in his eye which somehow checks verbosity in others. Members of the bar seem to realize that their words are understood, if not always appreciated, and they are beginning to learn that unless attempts at further elucination will be quickly but firmly prevented. Though less than five years a judge, Sir Archibald Smith has come to be regarded as one of the clearest-headed members of a distinguished fraternity, and his unfailing courtesy has earned him the universal respect of the bar. He is a native of Chichester, having been born there in 1836, and was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He had taken a B.A. degree and been called to the bar before he was twenty-four years of age, and his subsequent career has been equally promising. He was in possession of a lucrative practice, in 1878, when some of Lord Beaconsfield's officials induced him to become junior counsel to the treasury. In 1883, the Gladstonian Lord Chancellor was equally impressed by his merit, and honored him with a place on the judicial bench. Few men have earned promotion better, or have done more to justify the wisdom of their ministerial nominators. Whether taken individually or collectively, the special commissioners are men of great skill, wide experience, and undoubted integrity, and men who may be trusted to retain if possible the public confidence they have already won.

present, and this week quite a little stir has been made by the competition. Yesterday \$1.12 was the top of the market. People here would like to take a club and reach for the man who reported that wheat was only 70 cents a bushel. The price has been kept up with Brandon markets, and it is the intention of the buyers to keep it so.

Mayor Head's lot of thoroughbred Clydesdales arrived from Ontario last night, being brought through from the Portage by special train. They came in a fine lot, and are all superior animals. They were purchased from Sooty Bros. of Guelph. Mr. Head intends to keep them for breeding purposes. He has fitted up a good stable and yard for their accommodation. With the horses came some Holstein cattle, purchased by P. McNair during his recent visit to Ontario. These gentlemen deserve credit for their enterprise in bringing in high-class stock.

The office of the new county court opened yesterday. J. Rogers is clerk, with W. McKay bailiff. The first sitting of the court will be held on December 27, when a large amount of business is expected to be transacted.

School matters have taken a progressive step here this autumn. An assistant, Miss Mary Caldwell, commenced her duties on November 1. The school building is undergoing repairs and alterations. The stone foundation is being replaced and the building lowered, which will give great improvement in comfort and appearance.

KILLARNEY.

Nov. 7.—The inhabitants of this district are of the opinion that winter is near, and are busily preparing in various ways for it.

Miss Fox, the efficient and much-respected teacher of Highview school, ceased her work there last week, and left by Monday morning's train for her home in Winnipeg.

Large quantities of grain come daily to market in town. Buyers and sellers are both numerous. Wheat was \$1.06 on Tuesday.

Mrs. Keels, one of our most respectable and energetic citizens, has been very ill for a week or so past, but is improving daily. Mr. Ferris has also been rather unwell, but is recovering.

Mr. Underhill and family, from Rowland, are expected to take up abode in town soon for the winter season. They will be a good and useful addition to the population.

Mr. Moulie has left his rural resort and come to town for the winter, and Rev. Mr. Johnson intends occupying his late residence north of town.

McLEOD.

Serious Accident to a Ranchman.

Charlie Stevens, in charge of the Oxley ranch at Stand Off, met with what might have proved a fatal accident while on his way home from McLeod last week. The four-horse team he was driving ran away and pulled him down. His head hung just before the front wheel, and kept hitting the ground. Some of the horses fell and brought the team to a standstill, when Charlie released himself. But for this he would have

doubtedly have been killed. As it is his face and head were badly cut, though he received no serious or permanent injury.—MacLeod Gazette.

GLENDALE.

Nov. 9.—The farmers in this vicinity have their fall plowing all done, and most of their threshing done. Wheat is turning out about twenty bushels to the acre.

The dreaded season for prairie fires is past, and the people feel relieved. Wheat brings a good price, and most every farmer that has threshed is drawing wheat to Neepawa, which makes it pretty lively in that town.

EDMONTON.

The Bodies of Fafard and Marshall Examined.

Bishop Grandin returned last Tuesday night from his pastoral visit to northern missions. His Lordship visited Lac la Biche, Onion Lake, Frog Lake and other places. At Frog Lake they exhumed, from the place they were buried by the soldiers, the bodies of Fafard and Marshall, the two priests massacred by the Indians in 1885, with the intention of burying them in the churchyard. But as they found they were in a perfect state of preservation they did not move them. We believe that Bishop Grandin will remain the winter at St. Albert.

Mr. H. C. Wilton, M.L.A., Frank Oliver, M.L.A., of the Bulletin, and Mr. Cumming, of the H. B. service at Fort Simpson, were passengers on Thursday's outgoing stage. Messrs. Wilson and Oliver go to Regina to attend the Northwest assembly, which meets on Wednesday next at Ontario.

Reported on Sunday morning last a detachment of police on the lookout for George Godin on Stoney Plain, exchanged several shots with him or friends of his, without, however, any damage on either side. It is also said that the Blackfoot Indians who was with George, and by some is thought to be still with him, is Deerfoot, who stood off the police last year near Gleichen.

Rev. C. E. Somerset, Methodist missionary at Bear's Hill, visited Edmonton this week. He preached morning and evening last Sunday in the Methodist church. The soldiers of Bear's Hill and vicinity are progressing in civilization, and are fairly well contented. Crops are good with them, and they are in good health. The Wolf Creek Stonies still have considerable sickness amongst them.

Last week as W. Stephens and J. Donald, of the south side, were looking for horses in the woods of the Beaver hills, they found a bear's hole with the proprietor at home. They procured a gun and fired two shots into the hole at the bear. They were rather surprised, instead of finding a dead bear in the hole, to see two exceedingly lively bears jump out and make for them with business intentions. One of the bears, who was wounded, and the pace that the two hunters struck on her appearance soon made it apparent to her that pursuit was hopeless. She therefore gave up and withdrew from the field, accompanied by her year and a half-old cub. When the hunters had the opportunity to examine the scene of the encounter, they found that

one of their shots had killed a year-and-a-half-old cub in the hole, so that their hunt was both very exciting and fairly successful.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Entertainment in Lansdowne College—A Pleading Programme.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Nov. 12.—Saturday evening a reception and musical recital was held in Lansdowne college. There was a very large attendance. An opening address was delivered by Dr. Franklin. He introduced the programme as follows: A graduation march by Messrs. Guthrie, Skinkie and Jackson, followed by a piano solo by Edith Hampson, and "Home, Sweet Home" by Harry McLaughlin; a piano duet followed by Misses Halstead and McDonald, while little Ada Guthrie sang very sweetly "Robin built in the Apple Tree," accompanied by Miss Walker; Miss Huckle's piano solo "Evangeline" was well rendered. A short intermission followed, when Miller sang "Santa Maria," accompanied by Miss Walker. Miss Wickware gave a piano solo, "Tam o' Shanter"; Miss Huckle followed with a song, "Fiddle and I," accompanied by Miss Walker; Miss Robertson gave a selection of Scotch airs, showing good execution. Misses Miller and Garland closed the programme with a piano duet. Dr. and Mrs. Franklin were most courteous to all present, doing their best to entertain them.

Haggard & Cochrane's old warehouse has been moved north of Rossin house, and will be occupied by Patterson & Co., Woodstock, Ont., as an agricultural equipment store. The Massey warehouse is being rapidly pushed on, and promises to be the largest and most substantial of the kind in town.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Nov. 12.—W. R. Baker, Superintendent of the M. & N. W. R.V., together with the Government Inspector, went over the line yesterday to inspect the portion of road built this year.

The merchants talk of petitioning the town council to pass an early-closing by-law. The slough is sufficiently frozen over for skating.

The new train service is very acceptable here, as it gives citizens an opportunity to get news and fresh from the city by means of THE SUN.

MOOSEMIN.

Contracted Lockjaw Killed Two with One Shot—Winter Set In.

MOOSEMIN, Nov. 10.—The weather here has been quite wintry for the last two weeks. It is thought the snow now on the ground will not go away this season.

Mr. John McLean, who lives near Beaver Rapids, brought in two fine deer which he killed yesterday morning with one shot, the bullet passing through the head of a large buck into a doe which was standing alongside. They were purchased by one of the butchers here.

The Assiniboia roller mills are in full swing with night-day crews, and turning out large quantities of flour. The Moose Mountain roller mills are also running now.

The Rev. W. St. John Field, who has been stationed at Cannington manor, left for England on Tuesday morning. The Rev. Mr. Cartwright, from England, has taken charge of Cannington parish, and is expected to arrive here.

Thos. Cooper, who had his jaw injured in

having a tooth extracted, contracted lockjaw, and was taken to Winnipeg a few days ago.

A meeting was held last night when arrangements were made for the organizing of a brass band for Moosemin.

Building operations still continue brisk here, notwithstanding the cold weather.

Rev. Mr. Douglas, who officiated in Knox church, Winnipeg, last winter, and whose family live north of here, has voluntarily taken charge of the Moosemin Presbyterian mission, which congregation has been without a pastor of late. Mr. Douglas has made a good impression upon the people already.

A couple of Winnipeg's Jewish citizens are about opening a clothing store here.

A factory for the manufacture of a combination pocket wire-fence has been established here. Large orders are being taken for the fence, which seems to be a good one at a reasonable cost.

EMERSON.

Want the N.Y. to Run into the Town.

Mr. James Thomson has secured the promise of an appropriation from provincial government to open a road running from Emerson eastward to the lumber districts of the Lake of the Woods. This has long been desired by the settlers of that district as it will enable them to reach Emerson with much less difficulty; and will also give them a market for their farm produce and employment for themselves and their horses in winter in the lumber camps.

Mr. Jos. Tennant, of West Lynne, who has been appointed sub-collector of customs at Greta, was given a send-off at West Lynne on Monday night. It took the form of a dinner at the Phoenix hotel, West Lynne, which was largely attended. A very pleasant evening was passed with songs, speeches, etc. Mr. Tennant was presented with a silver watch, and Mrs. Tennant with silverware. Mr. and Mrs. Tennant left the following day for Greta.

Friday morning Thomas D. Deegan was up at the assize court on a charge of forgery, in connection with the mock marriage case. Mr. Hagg, Q.C., and Mr. Isaac Campbell appeared for the prisoner. Mr. J. D. Cameron appeared for the crown. The circumstances of the case are that in August last J. M. McKay, then employed in the C. P. R. ticket office in this city, although a married man, made proposals of marriage to a young woman in this city. They went to a room occupied by the prisoner on Main street and went through a form of marriage, the young woman afterwards stating that she thought the prisoner was a magistrate. Ultimately she became dissatisfied and wished the usual marriage ceremony to be performed in a church with a license. McKay then went to Mr. Fonseca, an issuer of marriage licenses, and made the usual affidavit, making same in the name of "James H. McLean." He took with him the prisoner, Deegan, and one W. R. Strachan, to sign the bond, which was necessary before the license could be issued. Prisoner signed the name of R. T. Rovan, and this is the forgery complained of.

Mr. Fonseca gave evidence as to the issuing of a marriage license to one McKay, or McLean, when this individual was accompanied to his office by the prisoner and Strachan. Chief McKee identified the prisoner. Miss Rosworth, the heroine of the case, swore that she first saw the prisoner on the night of the bogus marriage, August 2, at half past eight o'clock, in his room on Main street. On going into the room she found Deegan and McKay engaged in conversation, and Deegan had asked her if she had given her consent to this marriage, and she told him that she had to McKay; and he asked her if she wished to be married. Like this, she said "yes." Prisoner then said he understood that he (McKay) wanted it kept a secret on account of money that was coming to him from his father, and the conversation that followed was mostly in regard to money that was coming to him, and in why he wanted it kept secret. The prisoner was filling some form in, it being partly done when she got there, and he had in front of him a statute book. She could not tell what one form was that Deegan was filling, but it had some seals on it. After the filling of operation was completed, the prisoner read the document over, and she asked if the document was a proper one, to which he replied, "Yes," and the marriage was quite legal. Deegan then asked McKay where Miss Rosworth would stay that night, but he refused to do so, and she then asked her if she wished to be married. Like this, she said "yes." Prisoner then said he understood that he (McKay) wanted it kept a secret on account of money that was coming to him from his father, and the conversation that followed was mostly in regard to money that was coming to him, and in why he wanted it kept secret. The prisoner was filling some form in, it being partly done when she got there, and he had in front of him a statute book. 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NEW LUMBER YARD AT DOUGLASS

All kinds of Lumber and Building Material

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P. L. MITCHELL.

Also agent for the Newcomb Plan and London Life Insurance Company.

STRAYED.

(Taken into the premises of the undersigned, see 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

I. E. SMITH.

City and Vicinity.

Preserving Plans by the fall at Cessels. If Mr. Middle is around again after a protracted illness.

"Let her go Gallagher, of Winnipeg, was in the city last week."

Mr. Munro, to the north of this, has shot two deer already this fall.

To-day is Thanksgiving day, and business is suspended the province over.

The mounted police are watching our frontier for smugglers and horse thieves.

Indian agent Markle is scouring the province to learn who sells whiskey to the Indians.

The county of Manitoba Sunday School convention meets at Minnedosa on the 19th and 20th.

Judge Walker goes to Minnedosa on the 21st, as one of the Commissioners of the town's indebtedness.

The changes of time on the C. P. R., leaving the train from the west here at 10, 45, 10, 55, and from the east at 7, 55.

Bishop Machray held confirmation services in the English Church on Sunday.

While here the Bishop was the guest of the Hector.

Grant & Hart, of Winnipeg, have sent a carload of Manitoba cheese to British Columbia. This is the first car load ever sent there.

Last week competition at Douglas was a record of wheat up to \$1.25, but you let, brother Hannam did not fill his elevator at that price.

We notice that Harry Arkell was fined \$2.00 in Vancouver for building a veranda contrary to a by-law. It may be the next time he will take in his veranda in daylight.

Preserving Plans, Peas, Grapes, Peaches, etc., will arrive every week from Ontario to C. P. R. Canada, leave your order and get them delivered fresh.

Mr. Hansen has a most excellent well mounted painting of Mr. John Ross, of this city, now on exhibition at the Post Office.

Griswold is building a new town hall for the use of public meetings, and lectures, etc. Most of the money required is already up by subscription, and the hall will be well under way in two weeks.

Mr. F. H. Henson's new elevator has now its local record amongst the best of the best buildings of the city. It will be very complete in all its appointments, run by steam, and has a capacity of about 15,000 bushels.

Mr. L. Jackson, one of the victims of an accident reported in these columns two weeks ago, is again on the street, but Mr. Sonerville has not yet taken to the sidewalk. Both are, however, getting on nicely.

Justine Hall and Spence, of Groulx, met John W. A. and co. the other day for assessing R. Meadows. Both parties live in Groulx, and the occasion of the new was some domestic matter.

After Joe Martin was appointed Attorney-General the Free Press said how he was going to cross the C. P. R., and his reply was, "We are going to cross the C. P. R." Our reply then is, "It is about time to get a move on, if he intends to keep his word."

Even Jimmy Steen approves of the action of the N. P. Company in applying to Ottawa for charters; but why did not Jimmy take the same view a year ago, when the Mail was the only paper to say the roads could be built in either way?

Two old men people grow and thrive under socialism, but it is a fact that Harry Hooper, who has been down for some weeks, with the fever is around again, and some inches taller than when taken sick. He is nearly as tall as his father, and that is considerable.

J. F. Hall and Spence, of Groulx, commented on the Sunday of Groulx, as a holiday, the other day. The evidence showed it was dangerous to leave him at large. The Spence and Large submitted him to a medical examination on Monday, and the finding of the J. F. was sustained. Stewart will, therefore, go to the asylum.

Mr. Bowler, D.L.S., who has spent several weeks on the Hudson's Bay Railroad survey, north of Winnipeg, had occasion to cross to Redburn on Friday last, and took the advantage of the trip to visit his family for a few days. He says game is scarce in that country than most people would imagine, and that his company expenses are also enough to toughen the furs. As it is raining, and a few days those having professional business to transact will please call early.

Mr. A. J. McMillan, emigration commissioner of the Manitoba government, Toronto, has just received a letter from Rev. G. Rodick (brother of Cornwallis, Brandon Hills P. O.), in which that gentleman says: "I arrived at Brandon Hills in the spring of 1888, and by homesteading and purchase secured 1,600 acres of land, affording a good farm for each of my four sons. On account of youth and inexperience they labored under a disadvantage but succeeded in raising 600 bushels of grain the second year; 1,700 the third; 4,000 the fourth year and thus gradually increased the amount until the present year, 1888, when their return amounts to 14,000 bushels. We are well situated for wood, water, and pasture, and possess a considerable head of horses and cattle. We are greatly pleased with the country, and feel confident that an industrious farmer can make more progress in one year than he can in five in any of the eastern provinces. Abundance of work at good wages can always be secured by farm hands, both male and female."

Bishop McRae preached before large congregations at the morning and evening services in St. Mathew's church, last Sunday.

Wheat is declining, the highest price paid being \$1.00. As the ground is now frozen up it will come in more freely.

Rev. Father Drummond, of St. Boniface, will arrive to-day. He will preach on Friday and Saturday mornings at eight o'clock, and half past seven in the evenings. On Sunday he will preach at half past ten A.M. and half past seven P. M.

The police court opened on Tuesday before his Lordship the Chief Justice. Besides the local bar, Messrs. Mickle and Cressor, of Birtle, were present to defend Fletcher, the Birtle stambler, and Mr. Mills, of Winnipeg, the Crown prosecutor. The jury were duly sworn the Grand selecting Capt. Wastie as foreman. They spent the whole day on the Fletcher case, and finally brought in a true bill for murder. The Chief Justice's charge was a lengthy document, and we will publish it next issue. This ended the first day's proceedings.

Vaneuver has a coming Mayor named G. R. Colwell. As Brandon has the same luxury, would it not be a good idea for our citizens to endeavor to induce him to accept the Mayoralty. It is rumored that Mayor Fraser will again seek a nomination, and if this be true the Birtle citizens could do well to offer the Civic chair to Ald. Colwell by acclamation.

Our local electric light Co. is making excellent headway. The capital will be fully paid up shares of \$50 each, and most of the business men of the place are subscribers. The directors for the present consists of E. Fitz Bucke, secretary, the Hon. D. M. Walker, Jas. Murray, W. R. Carscadden, J. R. Strumie, A. F. Boisseau, and T. E. Duns.

Would the public believe it that the local government really contemplated a military engagement in the C. P. R. crossing, but for the interference of the injunction, and the weapons they were to use were axe handles. We have from good authority the government ordered lots of these weapons from Mr. J. H. Addison for use in the engagement. Would not, dear reader, Joe Martin make an excellent substitute for George Washington leading a cherry tree engagement with a hatchet in his hand, at the battle of Axelhelms? Yes; General Joe, with the axe handles at such an encounter would furnish his glory in this province.

A Reasonable Hope.

Is one that is based on previous knowledge or experience therefore those who use it, R. R. B., may reasonably hope for a cure because the previous experience of thousands who have used it, shows it to have succeeded even in the worst cases.

A Week's Doings on Sixth Street.

Having been an old pioneer of Sixth street I shall feel interested in it. A great many changes have taken place, but if you will allow me to write I will enter the roll as a reporter for your most valuable paper for the week.

Monday Nov. 5th.—The first thing to live on the street is the farmers coming in with the golden grain, who are soon surrounded by the grain men, which the readers of your paper know well to be a good lot of fellows and give almost whatever is asked. While writing one of our merchants got entangled in a rope attached to a white cow and collided with a telegraph pole, but nothing serious occurred. Parrish & Lindsay have been busily engaged in unloading cabbages and storing them away in their Rootloose. They have also received two carloads of potatoes.

Tuesday Nov. 6th.—Mr. A. Kelly and T. Lee have purchased the store formerly owned by R. P. Mulligan. Brother Reynolds has found his wheelbarrow; some boy thought it smart to hide it under Trotter's lawn.

Nov. 7th.—Some of Wall street men are here called to learn the loss of Hagle, whose face used to be very prominent in these parts but is now safe in Uncle Sam's Domain, Barrett & Co., have shipped a large consignment of apples west.

Nov. 8th.—T. Lee is still adding another addition to his already commodious premises. W. Mulligan claims business first-class for a new beginner.

Trotter & Trotter have had to turn teams away for want of accommodation, and have sold a number of horses and cattle. A look through Russell & McKenna's shop studies me these men do good work. They have a number of cutters for sale. Mr. Brock has moved into town for the winter. Mr. Kelly has moved to this street, in the house erected by Mr. Samson, corner of Lance and Sixth street.

Nov. 9th.—A farmer drove up in front of Mr. Henderson & Evans's store with a horse and buckboard, and another farmer arrived with two teams to load up some grain; and as the farmer and the horse were in the store the latter took hold of the farmers horse and bucked it up so as to let him near the side walk. The farmer came out and wanted to know what he bucked up his horse for, when the latter took hold of his horse's head and let them up between the side walk and the farmer's rig. Not being enough room the wagon caught on the buckboard and it went up in the air. It will now be decided in court who has the right of way.

Nov. 10th.—Saturday was a good day, more money having been paid for wheat than there ever was in the history of this street. A farmer sold a load of wood to a citizen late to-night, and because he did not put it where the purchaser wanted it he would not pay him, and he had to load it up again and stay in town all night. How is that for sympathy for a man with his crops frozen. Quinn is doing such a business that he has to engage two more hands.

Sunday.—Calm and beautiful. Thus ends the first chapter, or a few of the incidents for last week on Wall street.

A Bad Case.

Ex-Mayor Robert Bowie, Brockville, Ont., says: "I used Nasal Balm for a bad case of catarrh, and it cured me after having ineffectually tried many other remedies. It never fails to give immediate relief for cold in the head."

"A DAISY."

"Jim" Gayer is "a daisy." Upwards of a year ago he came to Brandon, and went into partnership with R. J. Dickinson in the Queen's Hotel. He subsequently sold out and took the Bru swick, having some arrangement with Mr. Jones by which the latter transferred his license from the Central to the new venture. While there he ran up bills amounting to the amount of \$1,000—some \$400 to Geo. Munroe, \$200 to J. Brown, \$400 to Smith & Barton, &c., &c. His next move was to sell the Bru swick and take a trip around the country, and Dakota in search of another hotel. He finally, as a blind, hit on the Sherman House, Winnipeg, and gave out that he was opening that. His wife and an English girl they had hired while in the Bru swick were in Winnipeg for several days past, waiting, presumably the opening of the Sherman. On Friday last he dispatched his wife to Brandon to get an organ she had hired. The girl he told policeman Foster, so we are informed, was to leave for England that day, and he was to go to Selkirk next day. Next day after arriving here, Mrs. Gayer, for her trunk here from the hub by express with charges unpaid, and Jim and the girl left together for the land where the swindling ranch. It was the girl had \$2,000 of her own, which Jim will soon gobble and add to \$1,000 of his own he is said to possess. Mrs. Gayer in the meantime has hired with D.C. McKinnon at the Portage, and so the story ends so far as we are able to trace it.

Communications.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

To the Editor of the Mail.

Sir,—It is ridiculous (I was going to say amusing) to see the piece in the Brandon Moon—oh, I beg pardon, it is the Sun—I mean, so called, headed, "Was Not Wanted." It is an extract from the Winnipeg Star, which, if I had been the editor of the Brandon Mail, I should have been ashamed to have published. It is in effect that Hon. Attorney-General did not know the laws of the Dominion. A pretty Attorney-General surely—the head lawyer of the Province, and don't know the laws. Well, I don't know much about law myself, but I'll be hanged if I would not post myself before assuming the position of Attorney-General before I took it upon myself to accept that position. He says: "No suggestion was ever made to me by anyone that legislation should be obtained from the Dominion Parliament. Who in the world would Joe Martin expect to instruct him in the law of the land? If he did know it himself—he'd catch a lot of hell worse than he is. He says, 'Sir John never mentioned such a thing to me.' Well, I should rather say not. Sir John is not supposed to dictate the laws of the Dominion to an Attorney-General of a Province; but if that Attorney-General proves to be an ignorant Sir John will very quickly bring him to his senses. As to J. M. Evans, he did not know the law. All I will give you is a lawyer, but for God's sake, give us an Attorney-General that does. Yours,

Brandon, Nov. 12, 1888.

Prevailing Sickness.

The most prevailing complaint at this season are rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throats, influenza, and colds of various kinds, and other painful troubles Haggard's Yellow Oil is the best internal and external remedy.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Van Horne's Account of the Manitoba Trouble.

Reply to Professor Goldwin Smith.

To the Editor of the Toronto Mail.

SIR.—While there are probably not many of your readers who are unable to distinguish between rhyme and reason, and who believe there is something more in Mr. Goldwin Smith's writings than a mere harmony of words, and who consequently attach some importance to what he says, there may be few even yet who believe in his fairness of statements and honesty of purpose and who may have been led by his letter in the Mail on Thursday on "The Situation in Manitoba" to think that the Canadian Pacific railway company is acting in bad faith towards that Province—that it has sold something to the Province—which now taking advantage of a recalcitrant, it refuses to deliver. Permit me therefore to correct one or two of his statements and to say a few words as to the company's position.

Clause 13 of the Company's charter provided that for a term of twenty years the parliament of Canada should not authorize the construction of railways to the International boundary in certain districts.

In April last in consideration of the guaranty by the government of the interest on certain bonds in exchange which will never be less than a dollar the company agreed to the termination of this restriction in the following words: "The company agrees that all restrictions imposed upon the action of the Dominion parliament by the terms of the said clause 13 of the said contract as set out in the schedule to the Act, 44th Vic., chap. 1, shall now cease to exist, and they are accordingly hereby removed forever."

That was all. Nothing more was ever intended or decreed. The Red River Valley railway was not referred to, nor any other railway. The province of Manitoba was not a party to the agreement, and the company had nothing to do with the province in the matter. The company never agreed directly or indirectly or by implication to consent to the unrestricted crossing of its line by local railways. It was relegated by the agreement to precisely the same position in Manitoba and the Territories beyond that it occupies in Ontario. It was relegated to the same rights as are possessed by the Grand Trunk company neither more nor less.

Assuming that the acts of the Manitoba legislature relating to the Red River Valley Railway are constitutional, and that the railway has the right to cross the tracks of the Canadian Pacific, the law provides for certain steps being taken before a railway crossing is made; and even if the com-

pany whose line is to be crossed makes no objection, these steps must nevertheless be taken, because the public has an interest in the regulation of such crossings.

Level crossings are dangerous points, and it is necessary in the public interest to determine whether a crossing should be made over or under the existing line or at a grade; and, if at grade, the responsibility for its proper maintenance must be fixed, and provision must be made for the necessary signals and appliances to prevent accidents.

Mr. Goldwin Smith pretends to think that the Canadian Pacific company should have given timely notice to the constructors of the provincial line of its objections to the crossings, but if he reads the "Winnipeg newspapers"—and there is evidence that he does—he must know that before the grading of the Portage line was commenced, and when someone suggested a possible difficulty in crossing the Canadian Pacific tracks in view of the Dominion laws, the Attorney-General of Manitoba stated in the most public manner that he would cross in spite of the Canadian Pacific railway or the laws of the Dominion. Why did not Mr. Attorney-General Martin also, in the regular course in such matters, and months ago when his services were made give notice to the Canadian Pacific company of his desire to cross its lines at certain points; and make the usual application to the railway committee of the privy council? Had he done so all questions could have been disposed of long before he could begin trucking. But he wished the Dominion of Canada and the world at large to clearly understand that he was no vassal, but that he was "a law unto himself," and that he would scatter all opposition like chaff.

Now, the right of way of the Canadian Pacific company is its own property, bought and paid for with its own money, and subject only to certain laws in the public interest, it is just as sacred to the purposes of the company as Mr. Goldwin Smith's heart is to his sacred to his uses. Leaving all technicalities and constitutional questions aside, is it consistent with Anglo-Saxon ideas of right that Mr. Attorney-General Martin should demand and attempt to force a crossing on the property of the Canadian Pacific company without color of law and without any legal process whatever under the laws of the Dominion, or even the laws of his own province? Would an individual be expected to submit to anything of the kind, or would Mr. Goldwin Smith expect any other railway company than the Canadian Pacific to submit to it?

And if the Canadian Pacific company ventures so far as to question the right of the Red River Valley railway to cross its lines at all, or if it should even question the constitutionality of any act of the Manitoba Legislature, why should it not? When the Canadian Pacific seeks to cross the tracks of the Grand Trunk railway with competing lines, and the Grand Trunk company questions its power under its charter, or even the validity of the charter itself, does anybody denounce such opposition as dishonorable? Certainly not.

The officers of the Grand Trunk railway would be guilty of neglect of duty did they not seek by every means in their power the property entrusted to their charge from injury.

And what manner of thing is a "technicality," the use of such is reprehensible? Is it anything more in this instance than the plain reading of the law as opposed to the blathering of such as Mr. Goldwin Smith?

Yours, etc.,

W. C. VAN HORNE,</